The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Hon. James B. Guthrie as Secretary of the Treasury.

Trouble in Reference to the Government Printing.

THE SECESSION QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Highly Interesting Debate in the Senate.

Another Violent Speech by Mr. Iverson, of Georgia.

VIEWS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, Refuses to Serve on the House Special Committee.

South Carolina Representatives Going Home.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. GUTHRIE has been tendered, and has accepted, the Treasury Department. It was tendered to Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, but was declined by him.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the appointment of GUTHRIE, as the money men here say he cannot replenish the Treasury, while it is believed that a Northern man could have been named who would have had the loan taken at once.

CLAYTON is reported as being determined to hold on until he is discharged, which he is likely to be as soon as GUTHRIE arrives. In the meantime, Mr. TOUCEY will continue to officiate as acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary THOMPSON had a long private interview with Gov. FLOYD to-day, in which he is said to have urged the propriety of both resigning. Gov. FLOYD declined coöperation, and declared his purpose to remain at his post until the close of the Administration.

A prominent South Carolinian arrived this evening from Columbia, and reports the popular sentiment there as opposed to the peace policy, as now understood, between that State and the Federal authorities. They urge the immediate seizure of all public property within the limits of South Carolina. The proclamation of Gov. GIST seems to favor this sentiment; and yet President BUCHANAN expresses his confidence in the arrangement already mentioned in the TIMES. Southern men here have no fear of hostilities, unless an attempt is made to pass a force bill through Congress, when they declare their determination to prevent it, by parliamentary means if possible, but by violence if necessary. It may be that the revolution will yet commence in the National capital.

The public printing is destined to become a bone of contention again. FORD, the House Printer, is quite sick in Ohio, taken while on his way here. I have seen dispatches and a letter from him, stating that he started two weeks ago, and is coming on as soon as possible. Meantime, his attorney would take care of the work.

WENDELL, whose official work is done, prevents more from being accomplished with the forty per cent. reduction. He wishes to sell his office to the Government before the 4th of March, and throw the present printing into the hands of LARKIN and ENGLISH, who are simply his workmen, and Democrats. The appropriation for the Government printing office is $150,000. WENDELL wants $180,000. He probably fears the incoming Administration will not permit more than the present appropriation.

HEART the Superintendent, refuses now to recognize FORD's attorney, although he has done so all Summer. The course of the Superintendent is surprising, as FORD's attorney offers to have the printing done outside of WENDELL's office, as well as that of the Committee who reported the forty per cent. discount on the printing—skipping over the binding, on which the most money is made.

BOWMAN, the Senate Printer, is said to have made over $40,000, while FORD's profits so far are about $90,000. The whole thing appears to be a plan to throw FORD out of office, and necessitate the purchase of the Government office authorized last year.

The House printing will proceed as soon as HEART recognizes FORD's attorney. A proposition will probably be made to reduce the binding forty per cent.

The scene in the Senate to-day was witnessed by a crowded audience. The debate amounted to nothing except crimination on the part of Southern men, and denials and recriminations on the part of Northern Democrats. The Republicans generally avoided debate, and made no demonstrations of approbation or disapprobation. The whole thing in the Senate is regarded as a good indication for the Union cause, as it shows that a majority of the Senate are largely in favor of the Union, especially the Border Slave States. DOUGLAS' and PUGH's speeches are regarded as excellent. The Republicans declined debate as useless, and for the sake of their personal self-respect, as they have been grossly attacked by IVERSON, DAVIS and BROWN. IVERSON's rampant speeches are denounced by all the Border State men.

Matters in the House amounted to nothing to-day except in a business view. The action of the House is generally indorsed, in not excusing any State as all are interested equally in the preservation of the Union.

KEITT left for home to-night, with the understanding and declaration that he should never come back. MILES declares his intention to leave on Friday permanently, and says nothing can stop South Carolina from going out of the Union, but that she will not interfere with the Federal authorities unless she is interfered with.

Col. LANDER was expected to-night, and will be serenaded by his friends when he arrives.

LATER.—It is reported, to-night, that HEART, Superintendent of Public Printing, has negotiated for WENDELL's office, at $130,000, which, if true, explains the whole raid upon FORD and BOWMAN, printers of House and Senate. FORD has telegraphed that he will come as soon as his physician will allow him to travel.

Finances are somewhat better to-day. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The Democrats from the Northwest have had several conferences relative to the present condition of political affairs. They generally take the position set forth in Messrs. MCCLERNAND's and VALLANDIGHAM's speeches yesterday, namely: that the Union cannot be dissolved peaceably; that the Northwest will, under no circumstances, consent to be cut off from the Gulf of Mexico and the City of New-York; that the Government, whatever may be its faults, is of inestimable value. The leading idea is a Central Government, embracing the Middle, Western and border Slave States, but depending for its consummation on future circumstances.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will arrive here to-morrow.

The Post-office Committee of the House met this morning to consider an Overland Mail bill, submitted to them by Mr. COLFAX, Chairman. After consultation, they unanimously adopted the bill, the details of which are as follow: That the Postmaster-General advertise for proposals for carrying the entire mail overland, daily, between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, by the central route, from July, 1861, to July, 1865; Denver City and Salt Lake City to be supplied weekly, without extra charge; the amount not to exceed $800,000 per annum; letters and papers to be carried through by the contractors in twenty days, and pamphlets, magazines and public documents in thirty days. The bill also authorizes temporary steamship service from New-York to San Francisco, at the rate to be paid to Commodore VANDERBILT the present session. The service to be subject to discontinuance on ninety days' notice, and is to continue until otherwise ordered by Congress in case the daily overland mail contract is not taken within the sum limited. The bill is to be reported to the House this week.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. TOUCEY, was to-day requested by the President to act as Secretary of the Treasury in addition to his present duties, until a successor to Mr. COBB shall be appointed.

Mr. COBB to-day formally took leave of the President, the interview being pleasant and of a private character.

The House Union Committee held their first meeting to-day, and organized.

The bill, which passed the House yesterday, authorizing the issue of ten millions in Treasury notes, gives power to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell them at the market rates, as the wants of the Government may require, the bids to be invited by a notice of ten days.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The House bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and authorizing a loan, &c., was taken up, after some remarks from Mr. RICE against Mr. CAMERON in favor.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) moved its reference to the Committee on Finance.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the expenses of that branch of the public service cannot be reduced without detriment to safety, and that if they can, they be further instructed to report to what extent, and what particular branch or branches can be dispensed with or reduced. The resolution was adopted.

When the resolutions relative to the secession portion of the President's Message were taken up,

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) took the floor from yesterday. He said: It was my intention yesterday to indicate my own position on the great question which has agitated the people of this country. This is my only purpose this morning. At some subsequent period I propose to discuss the question more fully. Sir, it was truly remarked by the Senator from Mississippi, who sat next me yesterday, that "evil times had fallen on us." It is, I regret to say, too sadly apparent. This great Republic of ours is in imminent danger of dissolution. The whole social, political and commercial system is seriously disordered, and shows unmistakable evidence of depression and distress. Commerce, trade and finance are deranged. The banks have ceased to redeem their notes in specie and the Treasury of the United States is unable to meet its current demands. A general gloom is spread over the entire country. Why is all this, Sir? Have the great elements of prosperity and progress suddenly been exhausted? No, Sir! These were never more abundant than now. What is it then, Sir? Why, Sir, disguise it as we may, it is the result of a political panic. I almost shrink from enunciating the precise cause, obvious as it is to every Senator and intelligent man in the land. We hear of Legislatures being assembled and Conventions being ordered to consider the great question whether the relations that bind us together are to be continued or not. It is thus that we have seen manifested deep concern and distress. Sir, this is a sad picture. It seems to me that it is the part of patriotism and duty to look the danger that besets us fair in the face. My own impressions at first were, that the least said the better. I have changed that impression. I believe that the times require that the public men—the select men of the nation here—should sum up the great question. Let the people understand what view is taken of it here. For one I am prepared to separate myself as far as possible from past prejudices and party allegiance, and consider the condition of the country in the spirit of devotion to its interests. I most heartily commend the position of the Senator from Connecticut, without understanding the desires of men of his own party. He has told it here, regardless of connection with his party prejudices, for I believe he is a friend of the President elect. He has come forward boldly and taken his position for the Constitution—for the Union, as made by the Constitution—for the equality of the States, and for justice among his fellow-citizens of the United States. A Convention of all the States can be only called when two-thirds of the State petition Congress. Every way Congress must have a connection with this subject. We should inquire calmly, soberly, and earnestly of each other, what can be done here? The South has received my coöperation long and cordially for her rights. I have zealously contended, long before, on this floor, her cause has been our cause, and whose cause, to some extent, has been embraced by a million and a half of Northern men. I acknowledge there has been kept up a war in Congress upon their feelings, well calculated to alienate them. Doctrines are held, to some extent, inconsistent with the equality of the States; for example, the exclusion of owners of slaves from the Territories. But is dissolution the remedy? Is that the best and wisest of all alternatives left? No more fatal step can be taken for the interests of the great State I represent here. I remember that, yesterday, the Senator from Mississippi said that war, and even death, was to be preferred to dishonor, and that no State would remain in the Union less than as an equal. Let the South ask redress—if it be denied, let two-thirds of the States call a Convention. I will resort to any honorable means to save the Union. I wish to see this Government maintain its dignity and influence in the world. It it was worth the sacrifices that were made for it, it is certainly worth the effort of preserving. If you want permanent peace, you must strike at the root of the disease—the hearts of men must be changed. Northern men must put down the abolition feeling and give the South her rights, while the South must act justly towards the North on the tariff question. Manufacturers and miners believed that the Democratic Party was prejudiced against protection, and therefore have gone over to the Republicans. No man is warranted in saying that the State of Pennsylvania will adhere to the doctrines of the Republican Party. The issue of the "irrepressible conflict" is not fully interpreted in that State. What, because of a party victory, is the country to be torn by violence, riots and mobs in your commercial cities, and business completely deranged? What, is a party triumph to cause misfortune? It is worse than dissolution! I shall do all in my power to adjust these unhappy differences. I am not despondent entirely. I cannot bring my mind to believe in a separation of these States, much less to contemplate the consequences which would follow. I predict that the Republican Party will never gain another victory.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I am not willing to vote for the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, and I desire briefly to set myself right upon the record. I wish to give the country the reasons that influence my action. I object to this Committee, or to this proposition to submit all these difficulties to a Committee of Thirteen. I don't exactly understand the object. What is intended to be executed by this Committee has not been explained by the honorable Senator who introduced it. I don't understand whether Congressional legislation is to be invoked to relieve us from the impending danger, nor do I understand that Constitutional amendments are to be proposed by the two Houses of Congress. I am not advised as to what is expected of that Committee. Whatever may be the object, whether in the shape of Congressional legislation, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution, in whatever design or object may be contemplated, I have no confidence in the accomplishment of anything. Now, Sir, let us look at this question from a reasonable and common-sense position. Is it designed to make Congressional legislation to remove the objections which the Southern States have to remaining in the Union? Is it designed to introduce legislation for protecting the rights and equality of the Southern States, more than they are now by the Constitution, and the present laws? If so, what is Congressional legislation, so far as the Fugitive Slave law is concerned, to the rights of the Southern people, under the obstructions and difficulties—insurmountable difficulties—which are presented to the execution of that law by a vitiated public sentiment in the Northern States? What more can Congress do than Congress has done? We have a Fugitive Slave law of which the South does not complain. It is sufficiently guarded to accomplish all the objects for which it was designed, if there was a proper public sentiment in the Northern States. No better Fugitive Slave law could be devised, by this Congress or any other. It clothed the Judiciary and Executive of this Government with ample powers to execute the laws. We don't complain that any Executive has ever been derelict in his duty in the discharge of this law. Mr. FILLMORE was President when this law was passed, and it received his sanction; and I am ready to say, that so far as he was concerned, he carried it out. Gen. PIERCE carried it out, and the present Executive. So far as they have the power, they have done their duty faithfully. But we know well that no slave has been reclaimed from the Northern States, except under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger, and often loss of life. It is not a defect in the law itself; but it is in the fact, to which no man can shut his eyes, that a vitiated public sentiment in the Northern States is so strong against Slavery that no enactment can ever be carried out while this state of public sentiment lasts. It is true that now and then a slave is reclaimed. But it has been done at the point of the bayonet, and at an expense of ten times the value of the slave. Why is it, Sir? Not because the law is defective, but because public sentiment is defective and wrong. Nor do I charge the failure of the execution of this law upon these Personal Liberty bills. No, Sir, they have never operated to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. It is, as I said, mob law, in all circumstances, which has produced these results, and will, as long as the Union and Slavery last together. Whenever a fugitive slave shall be discovered in one of the Free States, and the owner goes in pursuance of law and the Constitution to reclaim him, what follows? They obtain the arrest of the slave, but before the case comes before a Justice, or before judgment can be rendered, there is a mob of free negroes, and whites who are only one degree removed from their colored brothers in brutality and ignorance. They assemble, and wrest the negro from the possession of the owner, while the conservative masses, the "gentlemen," those who are in favor of justice, who believe the owner is entitled, under the Constitution and the law, to reclaim the slave, what do they do? They stand with folded arms, and look upon these mobs, and laugh to scorn these Southern people. Even the Senator from New-Hampshire said the other day that he believed the Southern people were entitled to reclaim their slaves. But how often has he stood by and seen these mobs execute their foul purposes? Has he ever striven to correct this vitiated public sentiment? Sir, he has stimulated it, and so have other Senators from the North.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) [in his seat]—Never.

Mr. IVERSON—What more can Congress do on this subject? Does the Senator from Kentucky propose to amend the Fugitive Slave Law? It has been suggested that a remedy might be found in an alteration of the Constitution in some act of Congress, in which the Free States, who secrete and refuse to bring back our slaves, will be liable in damages. In the first place, what would such a law be worth? You can't sue a State. A State in its sovereign capacity cannot be brought into Court. If a thousand slaves were received by Massachusetts, and refused to be returned, how can you sue the State of Massachusetts? That would be impracticable and impossible. Besides, you would have to sue in a Court of Massachusetts. The jury who was to decide on your rights would be a jury of Abolitionists. The defendants who are to be mulcted are the parties who compose the Jury, and the Judges who decide on the claim of owners. All such propositions as that are mere mockery, and no man can suppose that such a remedy as that would be worth a dollar or a cent. Then, Sir, is it proposed to appease the Southern States by the adoption of the doctrine of Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories? Is that the remedy this resolution is intended to find out? I want to know who expects such a remedy as that will ever be accorded by this Congress or any other? We know that the Republican Party are a unit upon that question. It is the great shibboleth on which they fought this battle and won it. It is the very principle which stands at the basis of their political organization. It is, that Slavery shall not advance beyond its present boundaries, and shall never plant a footprint in the Territories of the United States. It must necessarily meet the disapproval of every one of the 1,850,000 Republicans who cast their votes for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and how many Northern Democrats will be brought to its support? We know well that, as far as a portion of the Northern Democrats are concerned, they were as hostile to this principle as the Republicans themselves. The Northern Douglas-Non-interference-Squatter-Sovereignty Party is represented on this floor by the Senator from Illinois, and his friend from Ohio, Mr. PUGH. Would they vote for it? We have already heard the Senator from Ohio say he would let his arm rot from his shoulder in its socket, before he would vote for Congressional protection. I tell Senators here to-day that the Southern people will never be satisfied with anything short of Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories. We know our rights, under the Constitution. We stand as equal States in this Confederacy, and we are entitled to equal participation in the common property. We know well that we never can enjoy equal possession of the Territories without protection to our property. I know well where the Wilmot Proviso and Non-Intervention-Squatter-Sovereignty would lead. It would lead to the total exclusion of the Southern States from any Territory which is now possessed or may be hereafter acquired. We will never submit to any such dictation as that. We are entitled to the protection of our property, and we intend to have it, in the Union if we can get it, and out of the Union if we cannot get it in. I understand the object of all this prohibitory legislation. The result of both is to exclude the South from any entrance into the Territories with their slave property. It is to circumscribe the area of Slavery, and to hem it in on all sides, and by the operations of the Federal Government upon the border States, compelling them, as a matter of policy and interest, in order to get rid of their slaves, to precipitate them upon the Cotton States. Then, Sir, it will be but a few months before the border States in the Union will become Free States. Let this Government pass into the hands of the Republican Party—let them be installed in power—let them get possession of the two Houses of Congress, as they will get possession of them in less than two years—let them bring the power and patronage of this Government to bear upon the border States—and let it be understood that the Government is in the hands of those who are unfriendly to Slavery, and let it be understood that the Government is divorced from Slavery, and it will be left entirely to the States themselves, with no sympathy from the Federal Government or assistance to us in difficulty or danger;—let the Post-offices and the mails be put in the hands of the Republican Party, sending their seditious tracts to every portion of the South—let all the power of the Government be brought to bear to help on incendiarism, John Brown raids, murderings, poisonings and revolts, what would be the condition of the Border States? Slavery would be a curse instead of a blessing, then, and they would get rid of such slaves as were not taken off by the "under-ground railroad," and they would be sent to the Southern States. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky would in a few years add to the power of the Free States of this Government. The slaves thus carried off from the Border States, and sold to the South, will be confined in a few years to some eight or ten Gulf States. Now, Sir, look at the process. We have now in the United States four millions and a half of slaves. They increase, according to the last Census bill, at the rate of about thirty-two per cent. every ten years. If you precipitate all this population into eight or ten Gulf States, we will have, in ten years 6,000,000, in twenty years we shall have 8,000,000 or 9,000,000, and in thirty years 12,000,000 to 15,000,000. In less than twenty years the slave population of the South will largely preponderate over the white. Then will come universal emancipation by the Federal Government, and such scenes of murder between the two races as has never been seen or heard of in the whole world's history. Such, in my opinion, is the inevitable result, and such is the policy of the Free States. They understand as well as I do how these things work out, and it is especially their course to bring about this very state of things, and in that very form. Long before these events occur the Free States will be swelled by a majority that is irresistible. The Border States will be free, the Territories West will be planted into States by the hot-bed process of Northern Abolition emigration, and the South will be lying at the very feet of the North. Yet the Border States complain of the Cotton States, in the movement that is now in progress. They say we have no right to take them out of the Union against their will. Sir, I want to know what right they have to keep us in the Union against our will? If we want to go out, let us go. If they want to stay, let them stay. They are sovereign States. Let them decide this question for themselves. I will not complain, when and how, and where they go. I am satisfied, however, that they will go when the time comes for them to decide. They complain of us that we make so much noise and confusion about the Fugitive Slave law when we do not lose any slaves; but it is not for the want of good faith in the Northern States, so far as the reclamation of fugitive slaves is concerned, that the Southern States are moving in this great revolution. We look infinitely beyond this petty loss of a few negroes. We know what is coming. Sir, in this Union, it is universal emancipation, and the turning loose upon society, in the Southern States, of this mass of corruption which will be made by emancipation. And we intend to avoid it if we can. The border States can get along without Slavery. Their climate and soil are appropriate to white labor. They can live and flourish without Slavery. The Cotton States cannot. We are obliged to have African Slavery to cultivate our rice and cotton fields. African Slavery is essential to our existence as a people. It is not surprising, when we see this storm coming from the North to overwhelm us, that we should seek our safety when we can, by setting up for ourselves an independent sovereignty, upon which none of these causes can produce any effect. And now, again recurring to the question, I tell Senators that the Southern States now moving for secession will never be satisfied with any concession made by the North that does not fully recognize not only the existence of Slavery in its present form, but also the right of the Southern people to emigrate to the common Territories with their slave-property, and their right to Congressional protection while in the Territory. The recent battle in the South was fought upon that very issue. Upon that very issue the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE put him upon the very ground of protection to slave-property, and it was on that ground he carried the Cotton States. I know there was a small party opposed to that principle, that followed the lead of the Senator from Illinois, but how small! I had almost said how contemptible the element in the Southern States that advocated that principle. Look at the popular vote. That will tell the tale. Those who supported the third candidate, were in favor of protection, and in my State they called on the people to support Mr. BELL on the very ground that he was in favor of Congressional protection. And now it is a fact well known that a large portion of the friends of Mr. BELL are the most ardent leaders in the present movement. It is because they have lost all hope of getting protection from this Government. Gentlemen need not mistake the feeling of Southern States, that is, the Cotton States. It is in favor of Congressional protection, and no amendments of the Constitution. Whatever will fall short of that will not be of any weight, or even be accepted by the Southern States. What prospect have we of getting that? None here—none anywhere. Why, therefore, the necessity of this resolution? But, Sir, suppose that the object of this resolution be present amendments to the Constitution, and to give Southern States additional guarantees, I want to know of the friends of the resolution what particular guarantees they expect, or what concessions? I do not believe any concessions can be obtained, and if they are obtained, of what value would they be, granted in a state of fear? I do not use this word in any offensive sense. But the North, if it yields at all, yields to the fear that the South is going to dissolve the Union. What value would such concessions be to the South? Nay, I want to know what value any pledges or guaranties would be from the Northern States? None, Sir, as long as a vitiated public sentiment of Abolition exists. And when is that going to decay? Never, so long as the Union lasts. It is a part of their political creed. It enters into all their ramifications of society, into the pulpit, the schoolhouse. All teach this doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict;" and how many arguments in favor of Slavery, its morality, its social blessings, ever reach the Northern ear? How are you going to reach this feeling? There is but one way. That is, to let the South go out of the Union; and when the North sees its folly, then the feeling may recoil, and a sound state of feeling may arise, but not till then. Suppose constitutional guarantees are presented by this Committee—they report the proposed amendments to the Constitution. What reliance can the South place upon the good faith and observance of these guarantees by the North? What better guarantees can be made than those of the Constitution? If they were carried out in good faith, it would be all the South would ask or demand. How many of them have been violated by the Northern people? Look back on the the history of our country. The Constitution was formed as a compromise. One was that new States might be admitted, and the existence of Slavery should be no reason for refusal to admit. The first State that came, the North refused to admit, because her Constitution tolerated Slavery. That was Missouri. The obstinate opposition of the North in this respect drove the South to a dishonorable compromise.

Mr. I. then referred to the admission of Texas in 1844, to the Territories acquired from Mexico in 1848, to the Tariff Compromise of 1833, and the violation of plighted faith by the North in the Tariff of 1842, and then continued: I ask, then, how can the South rely on any guarantees the North may make, especially under the circumstances which now exist, when these guarantees are to be wrung from them under duress. I have no confidence in the plighted faith, in the *Punica fides* of the Northern people. I don't believe my constituents are willing to accept any compromise, no matter how plausible, upon paper, because we know it will only be a paper compromise, which is not worth the snap of a man's finger. I look upon this proposition as nothing else than a delusion and a snare, intended to operate on the public mind in these seceding States, and to put arguments into the mouths of the submissive party at the South, and urge upon the people a little more delay, a little more folding of hands, a little more procrastination. Put it off, put it off. Let us see what this great proposition will work out. Try everything that is suggested by my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. BIGLER). We have been trying for twenty-five years, and what has it produced? Twenty-five years ago they had but 7,000 men to support their party; now they have carried one of the most ultra—I had almost said one of the most infamous, not in person, but in politics—one of the most ultra, aye, two of them, in as President and Vice-President, by an overwhelming majority. This is the result of our prayers and expostulations. They have accomplished all this without the power and patronage of the Government. Now, when they have that power and patronage, what are we to expect but a rapid consummation of the dire troubles which I have depicted? I believe this proposition can end in nothing but delay. I believe the question is settled, and no power this side of Heaven can avert the result. South Carolina has determined to risk all on this die, and other States will follow. Those west of the Mississippi are moving. That this Union is to be dissolved is a fixed fact, and no tinkering of the Constitution or of Committees of Thirty-three or Thirteen can avert the consequences. I desire to say a few words by way of suggestion to the States of Virginia and Maryland, and especially to the District of Columbia. I hear every day, not only in the streets, but see it in the public press, curses loud and deep poured out upon the devoted heads of the Southern States. The people of the District of Columbia have turned all their wrath, not to the true cause, the Abolitionists of the North, but they are venting their spleen and spite against us because we are vindicating our own independence and liberty. They expect the dissolution of this Union is going to destroy the Capitol, and their property is to be valueless. That may or may not be. It will depend very much on their own conduct. In my opinion, that five States will go out of this Union before the 4th of March and form a Confederacy of their own, admits of no doubt. And that the other Slave States must follow in the rapid process of time, I have little less doubt. Well, if Virginia and Maryland desire to have any influence or part in the formation of our Government and Union, to which they must finally owe allegiance, they had better follow our example quick, [laughter,] and send delegates to join ours to frame a Government for our support, and protection. It may be a Government will be formed and a Constitution enacted before they have time to take a part in it, and when they come out of this Union, at the tail end of which they must learn to follow our example, they may find in the elements of that Constitution things that may strike at some of their peculiar interests. I understand one of the things which influence the tardy movement of these States. They are a little afraid of the opening of the African Slave-trade, and the cheapening of negroes. I am opposed to the opening of the African Slave-trade, because the negroes increase fast enough for our interest, protection and security. I believe the great mass of the Southern people are opposed to it. Yet I will not stand security that if the Cotton States form a Confederacy, they will not open the Slave-trade. Then, Sir, what will become of the great monopoly which Virginia, and Maryland, and North Carolina now possess? I give no advice. My motto has been to give no advice when it is not asked. But, so far as the District of Columbia is concerned, I want to say to the people, in all kindness, if Maryland secedes, and joins us, as she ought to do, and a Southern Confederacy is formed, I see no reason why Washington City shall not be continued the capital of a Southern Confederacy. [Laughter in the galleries and on the floor.] The buildings are ready to our hand. [Increased laughter.] The facilities for traveling have almost annihilated distance, and our extreme Southern Senators and Representatives would as soon come to Washington as to Georgia or Alabama. I, for one, Sir, would be in favor of continuing Washington as the seat of Government. [Laughter.] Some people laugh. I don't know why. [Renewed laughter.] This is important to these people, who own brick and mortar; for, Sir, if goaded as we may be by the taunts of this people here, and obstructed as we may be by the tardy action of Virginia and Maryland in this great movement, we may form our Republic and established the seat of Government so permanently that it may never be removed. Then these marble palaces, now teeming with life and luxury, the habitations of beauty and grace and elegance, instead of echoing to the scenes of mirth and melody, will become the habitations of the bats and the owls. But to go back. I tell you the question is settled in relation to this great movement. Nothing can stay the hand of the Southern people, or cool the patriotism which is burning in the Southern heart. When the arbitrary Government of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, in 1848, had raised the people of Paris to a sense of danger and rebellion, and the barricades of Paris and the masses of that great city were upheaving, LOUIS PHILLIPPE saw the danger, and attempted to avert it by changing his Ministry, but the words "Too late," "Too Late," went through the streets of Paris. The next day he abdicated the throne in favor of his grandson. The same words, "Too late," rang through the streets, ringing out in sepulchral tones, like the trump of the Archangel summoning the dead to judgment. And so, now, you may tinker the Constitution, you may suggest legislation, you may present additional constitutional guarantees, you may attempt, by all these means to stay the storm that now rages, and to prevent the people from marching on to deliverance and liberty. But, Sir, the words "Too late!" "Too late!" will ring out here to-day, will be reiterated from mountain to valley, of all the South to the North, sounding the death-knell of the Confederacy.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said: Do you hope to continue the Union from the extraordinary speech just heard? When the people of any State organization, or Territory, or community, do not desire to have the institution of Slavery, my right arm shall fall from the socket before I will force them to accept it.

Mr. IVERSON said: I refer you to my speech of Feb. 23, last year, when I was in the chair. You did not say yes then. I referred to the Burns' Fugitive Slave case.

Mr. PUGH—That is only one case.

Mr. IVERSON read from the *Congressional Globe* to prove that Mr. PUGH did not adhere now to what he had stated previous to this session.

Mr. PUGH—Let me read the rest. [Laughter.] I contended that the Fugitive Slave law was trampled under foot.

Mr. IVERSON—Twenty years ago an elaborate report was made by order of the Virginia Legislature, proving that one hundred thousand dollars' worth of slaves were lost annually from its limits, by their being fugitives.

Mr. PUGH—I do not believe that all the Slave States have lost a hundred thousand dollars by their fugitives.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.)—I did not propose to enter into this discussion at the present time, further than to remark in response to the charge made against my section of the country in regard to the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law. That law, like many others, is not always enforced in all cases. I suppose there never was a statute law that was not sometime violated with impunity, or not enforced with as much fidelity as it ought to be. I suppose the Fugitive Slave law is enforced with as much fidelity as that in regard to the African Slave-trade. But, Sir, I confess it is not enforced as faithfully as I wish it was, or as it ought to be. While I make this declaration, I am compelled to say that nine-tenths of the complaints on that subject are unfounded. Where there is sectional strife and excitement, there seems to be a proneness on the part of the newspaper Press, in both sections, to collect and give every fact which would inflame the passions and prejudices of one section against the other. In that way, partial and unfair statements of facts are given, which makes each section act under an apprehension of the other. Now, Sir, as far as Illinois is concerned, I am prepared to say that, in nineteen cases out of twenty, where a fugitive slave enters Illinois, he is arrested and returned without any judicial process whatever. Those portions of the State which border on the Kentucky and Missouri lines are in harmony with their neighbors on the other side, and a fugitive slave is returned as regularly as a stolen horse. So in nineteen cases out of twenty where the fugitive is returned the newspapers do not notice the fact, and even the records of the Court have no notice of it. In cases where there is an arrest, as a matter of course, he is returned if he turns out to be a fugitive, and there is no excitement. But, perhaps, in the twentieth case, the country where the public sentiment is more excited, and once in a while a rescue is made, then the newspapers are filled with the horrors of that rescue. And the one case of the rescue is paraded by the newspaper press of the whole country, and although an exceptional case, it is represented as evidence of the general character. I recollect one instance of that kind occurred in my own State, and that instance I have noticed in more than twenty Southern newspapers within the last two months, paraded as evidence of our infidelity in the enforcement of the law. And the newspapers tell us of the rescue by the Abolitionists, but there the tale stops. And then the comments are made as to how they can live together with such treatment. The tale, so far, is true. But it is not all told. If they had wished to tell it fairly, they should have recorded the further fact that the United States Marshal appeared at Ottawa and arrested the rescuers, and took them to Chicago, where, in default of bail, they were remanded to prison until the 1st of October, when they were tried, found guilty, and sentenced by a Republican Judge of the United States Court to the penalties of the law. That is the balance of the tale. If it had been told, it could never have been used as fuel for this sectional excitement. These cases have occurred frequently in our Northwestern country, and it is seldom that a rescue is made where the penalties of the law are not inflicted upon the rescuers. And then civil suits are brought to pay for the slave and not only the damage, but smart-money granted. I think, therefore, there is little ground of complaint, so far as the section of the country in which I live is concerned; and yet I know that the Southern people are induced to believe that if a slave gets into the North he is gone forever. They are to think so because the cases of actual returns are never published, and only the exceptional cases of rescue come to the knowledge of the people. I wish we could have a list of the fugitive slaves that are returned, and of the number rescued, and I venture the assertion that Southern gentlemen would be amazed at the fidelity with which that law has been executed. I believe if we could have a record of the cases, they would be ashamed to bring up that subject as one of the causes to justify the dissolution of the Union. I have no apology to make for the Personal Liberty bills. I think them all a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and I think they ought to be repealed at once, and think our Northern people ought to repeal them as a duty to themselves—not upon any demand of the Southern people, but to put ourselves in the right. The State I have the honor to represent never passed any such law. I wish there was no cause of complaint of any other State. While we hear of Personal Liberty bills presented as cause of disunion, we are told, and, so far as I know, the statement is true, that to no one case have these bills been the cause of depriving a master of the return of his slave. These bills generally exist in that part of the country where fugitives never come, yet it so happens that there is the greatest excitement on this question just in proportion as you recede from the line which divides the Free from the Slave States. Those of us who live upon the borders can live in peace with each other. There never was a time when my friend from Missouri (Mr. GREEN) and myself could not have settled this question by referring it to the justices of the peace on each side of the river, with power to choose a third, and we agree to abide by the award. But when you go North to Vermont, where they scarcely ever saw a slave, and would not know how one looked, they are disturbed about the wrongs of the slave. And when you get down South to Georgia and Alabama, where they never lose any slaves, they are disturbed by the outrages of these bills and the non-enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. Just in proportion as they have no interest in it, and don't know what they are talking about. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The President (Mr. FITZPATRICK in the chair)—The Chair stated upon the repetition of the applause the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Now, Sir, as between Illinois and Kentucky, we should have no difficulty in settling the question. So, in fact, between all the border States, who know the evils of which they complain, and the proper remedy, if they could be permitted to decide this question and assure you the Union would last forever. If this Union is to be severed, it is upon the ground that the two extremes, so far from each other that they do not understand the evils of the question, are acting under misapprehension towards each other, and hence doing injustice to each other. But I will not go into a discussion of the subject. My object in arising was to sustain my friend from Ohio in his declarations, as far as our North-Western country is concerned, that the Fugitive Slave law is executed with as much fidelity as most of the laws upon the statute-books. I would be willing to leave the question to Judge McLEAN, whether he ever knew a jury who refused to find a verdict, where the facts would permit of a verdict. Judge McLEAN, Republican as he is, has executed the Fugitive Slave law with entire fidelity, so far as I know. There may be instances where a fugitive slave runs away, and is never found. There are instances where horses are stolen, and we never find them. But I am speaking of the complaints which arise from the non-execution of the law. My object is not to create irritation, but to soothe the excited state of feeling, in order that we may discuss this question in proper temper, and upon its merits. My purpose is to meet this question fairly. Let us ascertain precisely the points in dispute, and lay aside all sectional feeling and party strife, and see if we cannot agree on a line of policy which will secure equal rights, equal protection, and equal justice, to every State, and the citizens of every State, in this Union.

Mr. IVERSON—If a fugitive is found secreted in a house one day, on the next morning he is quite likely to be run off.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.)—A single instance like that occurred in New-Jersey. The fugitive was run off. It is the only one instance known in the State.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.)—If a man runs off a horse his loss is a pecuniary consideration only, but to steal a negro is something more. I wish the strong arm of the Government to discharge its functions—a Government that won't do it I would spit upon it. I would sooner have the despotism of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Prince of Wales over me than a Government that would not command respect.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.)—No law can be said to be left unexecuted, unless it has been brought before a Court of some sort.

Mr. GREEN—I do not uphold the sentiment of stealing horses or negroes.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I speak only as to the non-execution of the laws.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.)—I know my State. For the last twenty-five years there has been but one instance of the rescue of a fugitive.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—Some time ago a negro ran away from Kentucky to Illinois, and the Governor of the latter Commonwealth did not perform his duty.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.)—If I recollect right the indictment did not show that the party was ever in Kentucky.

Mr. POWELL—The gentleman (WADE) is evidently mistaken.

Mr. WADE—I do not know much about it.

Mr. POWELL—You had better, then, investigate the facts of the case before you draw the attention of the Senate to it.

Mr. PUGH—Is the gentleman (POWELL) aware of all the facts?

Mr. POWELL—The Governor of Illinois was wrong.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—Alas! it all resulted in crimination and recrimination.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.)—Our grievances are great. We have been humiliated.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Congress should apply the necessary legislation. A convention of separate States to settle this matter is not necessary.

Mr. MASON—We have become satisfied that, unless we have evidences that the Constitution and the laws will be upheld by a Convention of the different States, we are not bound to remain in the Union.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.)—The State Legislatures should aid in establishing a fraternal feeling.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.)—Slaves have been recognized as property in at least three places in the Constitution. Our rights have been violated.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Because the rights of the Southern States have been violated, does that justify them in leaving the Union?

Mr. WIGFALL—The Senator from Illinois, (DOUGLAS,) instead of answering one question, propounds another.

Mr. DAVIS cited the bill annuling the legislation of Kansas.

This caused a general interchange of expressions between Messrs. DAVIS, WIGFALL, BROWN and DOUGLAS, pending which, on motion of Mr. WIGFALL, the Senate at 4½ P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) resumed the debate, on the motion of Mr. HAWKINS, to be excused from serving on the Committee of Thirty-three. He said, if he understood aright, the first question in order was on the motion to excuse the gentleman from Florida from serving on the Special Committee of Thirty-three, appointed on Thursday last. It was not his purpose to make a speech, because he was satisfied that the eyes of the whole country were now directed to what this House should do, and the report that this Committee should make. He was anxious that something should proceed from that Committee, hoping—though he must confess his hopes were very faint—that something would result from the action of that Committee to restore peace to the country. If anything was to be done which would have the effect of causing his State, Alabama, to remain in the Union, it must be done immediately, for an election for Representatives to a State Convention was to take place on the 24th of this month, and the Convention is to meet on the 7th of next. He would like to present his views in relation to the various questions which that Committee would be called upon to consider, but duty admonished him to withhold those views, and ask more particularly that the previous question be sustained, in order that they might have a vote upon the proposition to excuse the member from Florida, as they would have similar propositions to act upon in regard to other members, and therefore the time of the House would be occupied in discussing each question, when there was not a moment to lose. The public mind was now in anxious suspense, and therefore something ought to be done immediately. What means the crowded state of the galleries here to-day? He asked the question—it was easily answered. Why, because of the excitement which pervaded the whole country. Not only here, but all over the country, they were looking daily, yea, hourly, for this House to do something. Should they now monopolize the time that should be occupied by this Committee in discussing questions which would come up, in all probability, after the report of the Committee? He thought not. He trusted that when he asked for the previous question debate would be terminated, and his call sustained. He was glad to see by the papers this morning that action was being had in the North which would have the tendency to change the public mind. A gleam of light had already come from Boston. He hoped that the North would meet in her Conventions, and wherever an election was held demonstrate to the country that there was now a returning sense of justice, and that the questions which had agitated the country heretofore would be taken hold of by the people themselves, and so disposed of as to give satisfaction to the country. He again expressed the hope that the Committee would endeavor to present some measure which would restore harmony to this now distracted country. As far as his own State was concerned, he would say that he knew she would not remain in this Confederacy longer than the 15th of January, unless something was done. His prayer was that something might be done to enable her to remain in the Union, upon constitutional and equal principles. He was not a Secessionist. He desired peace, but he desired it predicated upon the principles of the Constitution. He now called the previous question.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER—The previous question is demanded by the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. DAVIS—I hope the gentleman from Alabama will withdraw it for a few moments. I will not detain the House long.

Mr. COBB—Will the gentleman renew it when he has concluded?

Mr. DAVIS—I will do so, Sir.

Mr. COBB—Then I withdraw it.

Mr. DAVIS said: Mr. Speaker, the member from Florida, (Mr. HAWKINS,) and the member from South Carolina, (Mr. BOYCE,) have each requested this House to relieve them from serving on this Committee, and have given their reasons therefor. It may not be improper in me to give some explanation of my determined course of action. I accept the appointment, and shall meet and act with the Committee. For this course I may be blamed here and censured at home; still, as my judgment dictates this course as proper, and as my conscience approves it, I defy the world's opinion. I stand here to-day, not the representative of my own preferences, but as the representative of the feelings and interests of fourteen thousand voters. Their interests and their wishes shall be the rule of my action while I hold a seat upon this floor. I trust, however, to be allowed to express my regrets that the resolution creating this Committee came from a Southern member, a distinguished representative of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and whose action was indorsed by a very large majority of members from the Southern States. I cannot, therefore, consider it dishonorable to serve on it. While I

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE SECESSION EXCITEMENT.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN BELL.

His View of the Purpose and Tendency of the Republican Party—The Election of Mr. Lincoln no Cause for a Dissolution of the Union—Secession is Revolution.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Could I have flattered myself that any argument that I could address to the mass meeting appointed for the 29th ult., at Vicksburgh, would contribute in any important degree to aid you and your compatriots in staying the progress of the sentiment which threatens to precipitate your State into a political vortex which, in my judgment, would be no less fatal to her own interests than ruinous to those of her neighbors, I would, at any personal sacrifice, have obeyed the summons of my friends; but feeling no such confidence in my ability to serve them as you ascribe to me in your letter, I have yielded to the force of circumstances which claimed my attention at home.

So far as my views and opinions may have any weight or influence in determining the course of any portion of the people of Mississippi in the present critical juncture, they may be stated on paper, and I suppose would be as effective for the purpose intended as they would be if communicated in a speech.

The question of chief importance to be considered and answered is, whether the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, considered in all its significancy and bearings, together with all precedent and existing grievances, would justify Mississippi, or any other State or States, in withdrawing from the Union? In form, the election was in strict accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Constitution and laws. The objection to it is that it was effected by a purely sectional party, organized upon the principle of hostility to Slavery, and having for its prime object the repression of Slavery, as a permanent administrative policy, with a view to its ultimate extinction. It cannot be doubted that an administration of the Government, based upon this policy, could operate far more effectually in bringing about the extinction of Slavery in the South, through official influence and patronage, than by any more direct mode of attack.

But it is clear that the Federal Government was established for no such purpose or object; for, however strongly many of the framers of the Constitution were opposed to Slavery, it is notorious that it was owing to their forbearance to insist upon their objections to the clause in the instrument, providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their owners, that we have any Federal Union. It was upon this question that the Convention was, at one time, upon the point of breaking up in confusion. The policy of making the Government an instrumentality for the repression or extinction of Slavery, as is now attempted by the party which is soon to be in power, was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

I have often expressed the opinion that the success of a purely sectional party, organized upon any principle, sentiment or policy, in strong antagonism to the interests and sentiments of the opposing and defeated section, would deeply imperil the Union; nor did I believe, until the result of the October elections became known, that a majority of the Northern people would ever so far disregard the counsels and warnings of WASHINGTON as to elect the candidate of such a party to the Presidency. The election of Mr. LINCOLN, by a sectional party, organized and sustained upon the distinctive principle of opposition to Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, and avowing the policy of its repression, and final extinction, (by prohibiting its extension into the Territories,) was a bold experiment upon the temper and forbearance of the South, and upon the strength of their loyalty to the Union. This experiment, if not conceived in a spirit of disunion, was made with a reckless regard of consequences. No greater strain upon the ligaments which bind the two great sections of the country together could be devised, than the attempt to establish or inaugurate a permanent Government policy upon such principles. The late HARRISON GRAY OTIS, of Boston, one of the most distinguished and able of New-England statesmen, when called upon, in 1835, to give the weight of his name and influence in checking the further progress of a rabid Abolition spirit, then beginning to diffuse itself over Massachusetts and other States of the East and North, in a speech delivered in Faneuil Hall, did not hesitate to express the opinion that the plans and designs of the Abolition Societies, or, as they were then called, Anti-Slavery Associations, contemplated such an interference with the domestic policy and institutions of the South as would be a violation both of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and were in fact revolutionary in their character and tendency.

I am not able to discriminate between the character, spirit and tendency of the Anti-Slavery principle and the Slavery-repression policy of the Republican Party, considered in connection with the torrent of inflammatory publications and invectives against the domestic institutions and social relations of the South, which is daily poured forth by Republican journals and orators, and the character, tendency and designs of the Abolition Societies, and the incendiary publications which find their way to the public under their auspices. The only essential difference I can perceive between the spirit and tendency of the doctrines and avowed policy of the Republican Party and those of the doctrines and avowed policy of the Abolition Societies, is in the extent and degree of the mischiefs which may be inflicted upon the South by one or the other, and the deliberate intention to inflict them by the Abolition Societies, which it would be unfair and unjust to impute to the whole body of the Republican Party. But both are obnoxious to the charge of pursuing a policy which is in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution, and revolutionary in its tendency. The policy of both tends strongly to stir up internal strife in the Southern States, to excite dissensions and insurrections among the slaves, to produce alarm and a sense of insecurity, both as to life and property, among the white population of every Southern State, and finally, to influence the whole South to revolt against the Government. The degree and extent of the mischief which the Republican Party may be able to inflict by its Anti-Slavery policy, for reasons which I need not state, it will be readily acknowledged, will be tenfold greater than any which the Abolition Society have it in their power to inflict.

That I do not unjustly charge the Republican Party with having adopted a policy which, in its character, tendency and practical operation, is in conflict with the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, can be made manifest in a very few words. One of the most important objects to be accomplished by the adoption of the Constitution, as declared in the preamble, was to "insure domestic tranquility;" and the power was expressly given to the Federal Government by that instrument, to "suppress insurrections." The simple announcement to the public that a great party at the North, opposed to Slavery, has succeeded in electing its candidate for the Presidency, disguise it as we may, is well calculated to raise expectations among the slaves, and might lead to servile insurrections in the Southern States. If such an event, which is more than possible, should really happen, it might become the duty of Mr. LINCOLN to restore the tranquility which the policy of his party had disturbed, and to suppress an insurrection which the same policy had excited.

In stating the exceptions which may be fairly taken by the South to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, I have purposely presented, in the strongest light, the dangers to which Southern rights and interests are exposed, that it may not be supposed that I had not considered or comprehended the full extent of the injurious consequences which may result from the present menacing attitude of the North upon the Slavery question, before I formed an opinion, whether the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in all its bearings, together with all the precedent grievances of which the South have a right to complain, furnish any sufficient cause to justify the surrender by the Southern States of their interest in the rich and glorious heritage of the Union, and to seek safety and the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights in a Southern Confederacy. With this explanation, I am now prepared to say, unhesitatingly and unequivocally, that it would not; and the confidence I feel in the solidity of the grounds upon which I give this answer will be justified by the following considerations:

1. *Mr. Lincoln, it is well known, does not hold extreme opinions on the subject of Slavery.* It is certain that he has expressed a decided opinion that the South has a constitutional right to demand the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law; and that under certain circumstances he would feel it his duty not to oppose the admission of a new Slave State into the Union. His declaration on this point is little satisfactory to the South; but neither that declaration, nor the opinion expressed by him on the subject of the Fugitive Slave law, is at all satisfactory to the extremists of his own party.

Upon the whole, if Mr. LINCOLN's public declarations on the subject of Slavery are to be considered as the true exponents of his future policy, and if he possesses the moral courage to adhere to them in opposition to the counsels of the extreme men of his party, (and it is just and fair to presume that he does possess that virtue,) no serious mischief need be apprehended during his Administration, except the usual evils attending the perpetual agitation of the Slavery issues.

2. But it is assumed by some that Mr. LINCOLN has disguised his true sentiments; that his true character has not been understood; and that he will be under the control of the worst men of his party. *I do not think so. I have every confidence that his future policy will be found to be in strict conformity with his past declarations.* But apart from this, it is now generally known that he will be powerless for mischief, except to a very limited extent, during the first two years of his Administration, unless the Southern Senators and Representatives elected to the next Congress should rashly and, as I think, inexcusably resign their seats or retire from Congress, and thus voluntarily surrender the control in both Houses to the Republican Party, which surely they will not do. With both Houses opposed to him, Mr. LINCOLN cannot appoint his Cabinet Ministers or fill any offices of high grade without the assent of the Senate, or, indeed, of any inferior grade above that of a clerk or petty Deputy Postmaster. He will be able to carry no measure connected with the subject of Slavery which does not commend itself to the South and the conservative members from the North.

3. As to any apprehensions that the Republican Party, encouraged and stimulated to further efforts by their late success, may be so strengthened in the result of the elections of Senators and Representaves, in the mean time, as to obtain a majority in both Houses of the Thirty-eighth Congress, that is, during the last two years of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration;—while it may be well to regard such an event as possible, the strongest reasons exist for the confident belief that no such unfortunate result will attend the elections in the North, which are to decide the complexion of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Of the whole number of votes cast for Mr. LINCOLN in the recent election, from my own personal knowledge, and from information received from other sources of the sentiments of the South, and especially of those of the Middle States, and the States North of the Ohio, I am sure I hazard nothing in stating that a large number—*at least one third*—are devoted to the Union, and, *although opposed to Slavery in the abstract, have but little sympathy with the Republican Party*, and would be sincerely glad to see the Slavery controversy between the two great sections of the country speedily terminated. They supported the Republican candidate in the late election, mainly influenced by their strong and inveterate feelings of opposition to the Democratic Party—believing that Mr. LINCOLN was the only available candidate in the field to defeat that party.

I am also well satisfied that not more than one-third of Mr. LINCOLN's supporters are so extreme in their Anti-Slavery sentiments, and are animated by so intense a hatred of the South, as to be either wholly indifferent to the effect upon the Union of the policy of the Republican Party, or actually desirous of a separation of the Free from the Slave States.

Of the remaining third of Mr. LINCOLN's supporters, I think I am warranted in saying that they are attached to the Union, though Anti-Slavery in their sentiments. They joined the Republican Party as a retaliatory measure, adopted in resentment of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which they regarded as little less sacred and binding than the Constitution, and in further resentment of the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas. But now that they have so signally triumphed in the late election, and in view of the evils already inflicted upon the country, and the still greater evils to be apprehended, they will be content to cease the war upon Southern interests and feelings.

For the foregoing reasons, I feel confident that the 38th Congress will exhibit a falling off in the strength of the Republican Party, instead of an increase.

4. *All of the existing grievances of which the South may justly complain, can be redressed in the Union.* As to the indignity, not to say insult, offered to the South, of nominating and electing the candidates for the two highest offices of the Government by a sectional party, on principles which practically excluded the Southern States from a voice in the election, contrary to established usage, and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution,—they may be pardoned for the sake of peace and harmony, and in consideration that the South has not been guiltless of having contributed, and that in no small degree, to increase the violence and asperities of the controversy between the two sections.

In expressing the opinion that all grievances may be redressed in the Union, I intended to exclude other greater offences which have been apprehended from Republican domination, and which are of possible occurrence. How they shall be redressed, should they unhappily occur, will call for new counsels; but "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The existing grievances are the obstructions interposed by some of the non-Slaveholding States to the prompt and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, by what are called Personal Liberty laws, and the refusal of the Governors of several of those States to surrender fugitives from justice from the Slaveholding States in those cases in which the crime imputed to the fugitive is the abduction or stealing of slaves. Some further legislation by Congress may be required to secure the surrender of such fugitives, but the due enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law is all that is required to redress the grievances arising from the escape and abduction of slaves from the Southern States. The President is armed with sufficient power and means to enforce this law in defiance of all obstructions which may be thrown in the way to defeat it. If he neglects or fails to see it executed, he is liable to impeachment.

The next subject which I purposed to myself to notice briefly is the doctrine or theory of secession, which, as I understand it, is the right claimed to exist under and by the Constitution, in the exercise of which a State may withdraw from the Union, whenever a majority of the citizens may decide to do so, for any cause whatever. For it is quite immaterial whether any grievance or wrong sustained at the hands of the co-States or by the action of the Federal Government, is set up to justify the exercise of this right or not, inasmuch as the people of the seceding State, under this theory, claim to be the sole tribunal or judges to decide whether any such grievance or wrong has been inflicted, and upon the extent and sufficiency of the wrong. In fact, the theory of secession implies the right of a State to dissolve its connection with the Union at discretion; and the whole question resolves itself into this: Whether the Federal Union, as it now exists and as it was intended to be by its framers, is anything more than a voluntary association of States for common defence and other objects of vital importance to their interests and prosperity, carrying with it no binding obligation upon any one of the States to yield obedience to the Federal Government any longer than such State should consider it expedient. I propose to enter into no elaborate argument to demonstrate the unsoundness of this theory, and to show that no such right was reserved by the Constitution either to the States or to the people. That has often been done by abler pens. I must be permitted, however, to say that when its nature is properly defined and its logical and necessary consequences are candidly stated, its absurdity must strike the commonest understanding. Its unreasonableness and folly, aside from its absurdity, will be illustrated by a single example:

The possession and control of the mouth of the Mississippi was held to be of such vital importance to the interests of the people inhabiting the valley of the Mississippi, in being the great outlet to market of the rich products of their soil, as to make its acquisition, either by purchase or conquest, a great political necessity. The purchase was made by the United States for that reason, at a cost of $15,000,000. It was stipulated in the treaty of cession that the territory thereby acquired should be admitted into the Union as a State, or States, with all the rights and privileges of the other States of the Union. But can it be supposed that Mr. JEFFERSON and the other great statesmen of that day, if they interpreted the Constitution as the advocates of the theory of secession now do, would have been so ineffably stupid and blind to consequences as to have assented to such a stipulation? Far wiser and better would it have been to have paid five times the price, and to have held the country as a subject province, having first amended the Constitution so as to authorize such a holding. And should Louisiana now secede from the Union and set up an independent Government, in the exercise of the right of secession, even supposing the right to exist, can there be any doubt that the same commercial and political necessity which led to its original acquisition, would lead to its subjugation by the Government of the United States, or by the States interested in the navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries?

After due consideration of the subject, with becoming deference to the opinions of others, I am forced to the conclusion that secession is but another name for an organized resistance by a State to the laws and constituted authorities of the Union, or which is the same thing, for *revolution*. The theory appears to me to have been conceived and propagated in a spirit of disaffection to the Union, and can serve no other purpose than to lead the unsuspecting and credulous into the support of the scheme of disunion, under the delusive expectation that they would only be thereby exercising a right reserved to them under the Constitution, and that they would be in no danger of incurring the penalties of treason, or of exposing themselves and their country to the calamities of civil war.

In the preceding pages of this letter I have attempted to show that the friends of the Union in the South should not despair of obtaining redress from the North, of all existing grievances, and that the prospects of being able to avert the greater ones, of which there may be some apprehension in future, are so encouraging, that it would be the extreme of rashness and folly to think of resorting to any means of redress, not warranted by the Constitution. What gives me the greatest concern at present is the painful conviction that the movement in favor of secession in Mississippi and other States of the South, is led, for the most part, by men of distinguished ability and influence, with whom the expediency of secession is a foregone conclusion and a settled conviction—men who can be reached by no argument or remonstrance—men who do not want to be convinced of the insufficiency of existing grievances to justify a disruption of the Union—men whose imaginations have been taken possession of, and their judgments led captive, by the dazzling, but, as I think, delusive vision of a new, great, and glorious Republican empire, stretching far into the South. The scheme of disunion, as I have reason to believe, has been long cherished by some of these leaders, and they have only waited a pretext more plausible than any heretofore presented to attempt the accomplishment of it.

What between the inflammatory appeals and highly colored and exaggerated story of wrong and oppression already endured, and the still more intolerable oppression to be anticipated from the fanatic spirit of the North, on the one hand, and the glowing pictures and seductive representations of the grandeur, power and prosperity of the new Republic, on the other hand, it is not surprising that a body of highly gifted men, strongly excited and carried along by their own fancies, have been able to mislead many thousands of a peculiarly excitable and impressible population, against the dictates of their sober judgments. And it is a sad reflection that upon the speedy return of this class of Southern citizens to wiser and more temperate counsels may depend the fate of the Union. May no hope be indulged that a little time for calm thought will suffice for the change of what seems to be their present purpose and determination?—a little time for reflection upon the nature and amount of evils which are certain to attend a revolutionary movement, and also upon other and more appalling contingent evils, which may and probably will arise between its beginning and consummation.

I do not forget that I am addressing, through you, brave men who are ready to die in vindication of their honor or in the defence of what they believe to be their rights. I do not appeal to their fears.

But whatever may be the final decision of the people of Mississippi upon the gravest question ever presented to their consideration, and which must deeply affect the relations existing between them and the people of Tennessee, and of every other State of the South, I cannot bring myself to the conclusion, all the existing evidences to the contrary, that Mississippi will take upon herself the responsibility of doing an act that would expose the peace and security of her sister States of the South to direct and eminent danger, and perhaps decide their destinies for weal or woe forever, without previous consultation with them, and first exhausting every peaceable mode of redress for the grievances of which she complains. In a community of independent States or sovereignties, if one of them should pursue a course which would put in imminent peril the peace and security of the other States, without first exhausting every means of peaceable redress for any grievances of which she might complain, they would be justified by the law of nations in making common cause against her, and in preventing her by force, if necessary, from pursuing such course. Such being the responsibility attaching to the action of one of a community of separate and independent States, how much greater would be the responsibility incurred by one of the Southern States of this Union, in adopting the desperate measure of breaking up the Union, and thereby putting in jeopardy the highest and dearest interests of them all, without first taking solemn counsel together. These interests are common to them all. Could the evil consequences certain to ensue be confined to the State adopting the rash measure of secession, the other States might not feel called upon to protest against it. But that cannot be. The consequences—and who can foresee their extent?—must be felt by all.

Viewing the subject in every light in which it can be presented, I am constrained to say that by no principle of public law, by no code of morals, by no law of earth or Heaven, would Mississippi or any other State be justified, under existing circumstances, in withdrawing from the Union. I confidently believe, that the happiest consequences would result from a conference of all the Southern States. I as confidently believe that a majority of the people of the North are this day prepared to agree to any fair and reasonable plan of adjustment which such a Conference of the Southern States would propose. I purposely abstain from suggesting what, in my opinion, should be the basis of such plan of adjustment.

After what I have written on the preceding pages of this letter, it is scarcely necessary to say that I am resolved to adhere to the Union. I will not say that in *no possible contingency* would I consent to a separation of the States. But I would exhaust every constitutional means for the redress of our grievances, before I would think of dissolving the Union. I am not willing that one State should be withdrawn from the Union—that one star should be stricken from the bright cluster which now emblazons the national flag.

I have long foreseen the probable occurrence of a crisis like the present, and shrunk from the possible issue of it; and I could never contemplate the destruction of the Union without sensations not unlike those which I imagine would overwhelm me on beholding the last going down of the sun—never to rise again forever.

With the highest consideration and esteem, I am your fellow-citizen,
JOHN BELL.

To A. BURWELL, Esq., Vicksburgh, Miss.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 2, 1860.

You have had so much in the way of panic-dispatches, blood and thunder manifestoes, and *alarums* of all sorts, that it is due to justice that your readers should have a candid statement of the true condition of affairs as they appear to the writer from a standpoint where he has had opportunities for observation shared by very few.

1. There is trouble—great trouble. This cannot, and ought not to be disguised. The Southern States, especially the Cotton region, are in a blaze of excitement that threatens danger to the Union if it is not speedily allayed.

2. The quieting of this excitement can be effected in a great degree by the North, if it so acts as to strengthen the hands of the conservatives in these States.

3. In each of these States, except South Carolina, there is a conservative organization which can prevail in the election of delegates to the approaching Conventions, if they are supported by Mr. LINCOLN and the Conservative Republicans. This can be done by an early declaration from Mr. LINCOLN of his intention to execute the Fugitive Slave law, and the prompt action of the Northern Legislatures in repealing their Personal Liberty bills. The Union is worth the doing of these things, and when it is seen that they are necessary—*and I trust it will be not seen too late—they will be done.*

4. Georgia is the key to the effective secession movement. No step (if prudence is displayed) taken by the others can amount to an irremediable breach, or a breach effecting vitally the operations of the Federal Government, without the movement of Georgia. When she goes all is lost. The largest, richest and most populous of all the Cotton States, she is at once the key and mistress of the project of Southern secession.

5. Will she go? Undoubtedly, unless prompt steps are taken on the line I have indicated. Let the North act, and quickly; the Stephens, the Hills, Johnson, Gardener, Nesbit, Jenkins and other master intellects take the field for the Union and the Georgia platform, and the contest becomes brisk and animated—the battle of 1851 is refought and rewon. A large majority of the people of Georgia are for a just, equal, constitutional Union of the States—a larger majority, almost unanimous, are against any other sort.

6. In Alabama, though it makes no exhibit of itself, there is a strong Union Party that can carry the approaching Convention, and defeat the Secessionists. Let the North act fairly, and at once FITZPATRICK, HUMPHREYS, COBB, HOUSTON, WINSTON, TAYLOR, and even FORSYTH, though now in the secession ranks, will take up the Union flag, and bear it on to victory over the heads of YANCEY and the Secessionists.

7. Of Mississippi the same thing is true. Even Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS is, I understand, willing for peace, if the Northern States will act on the line indicated.

8. A precisely similar state of affairs exists in the other Cotton States.

Now, I take it, if this view be correct, there is too much good sense, too much interest involved, too much patriotism at the North, for us not to hope that these things or something equivalent will be done, to save the Government from destruction.

Make what use you please of this. It is all true, given simply to describe the case as it really exists.
D.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE MILITARY BILL—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION, &C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

The entire session of the Senate, yesterday, was consumed in the consideration of the Military bill, and at the adjournment they were further off of its passage than ever. The everlasting seventh section appears to be the stumbling-block. This section has reference to the selection of the officers to command the ten thousand volunteers to be called out. Mr. ALSTON succeeded in getting through an amendment to this section, apparently covering all the grounds of objection; then Mr. MARSHALL offered the military bill as an amendment to the whole; when Mr. BRYAN, a military man, and a graduate of West Point, offered an entirely new bill, short and to the point, as a substitute for the whole subject; and on his motion the last-named bill was ordered to be printed, and the whole subject made the order of the day in Committee of the Whole, at 12½ o'clock to-day.

The House was also occupied with this bill, and finally passed it as reported by the Committee, with the exception of the amendment of Mr. MOORE to the celebrated seventh section.

This bill once disposed of, there will be no difficulty about the $400,000 resolution; and this is all that the Legislature will have to do until after the Convention cuts out work for it. The regular business of the State can be finished in a few days, as bills of small importance are put through with a rush.

The new Governor will not be elected, it is thought, before next Monday. There is no telling who will be selected, as every day a new man is spoken of.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

Another busy day has passed in the Legislature. In the Senate yesterday, the first business was a resolution from the House of the Military bill as it passed that body. After it had been read by sections, and ordered to be printed, Mr. GARLINGTON moved that the special order in Committee of the Whole, the Senate military bill, be laid over until to-day at the same hour, which was agreed to. So to-day will come the tug of war, there being now no less than five military bills already printed and on the desks of members. The House bill will no doubt be concurred in, but not until after a hard struggle. After the disposal of the military bill for the day, the Senate took up and disposed of every bill and resolution on the calendar, including bills chartering two different passenger railway companies in Charleston. In the House a large amount of local business was transacted, purely of a local character, nothing whatever of general interest except the raising of the Governor's salary to $5,500.

The election for delegates to the Convention took place throughout the State yesterday, but as the votes are not counted until to-morrow, there is no telling how the vote stands. In this (the Richland) District, entitled to five delegates, there was no opposition to the regular nominees, and they are of course elected. There were over 900 votes polled in a population of less than 10,000. The delegates are Ex-Gov. JAS. H. ADAMS, who four years ago presided over the councils of the State and became very popular; Hon. W. F. DE SAUSSURE, who was appointed to the United States Senate by the Governor at the time Hon. R. BARNWELL RHETT resigned, and was afterwards elected by the Legislature, in 1852, to fill the vacancy; Col. MAXCY GREGG, who served as a Major in the Mexican war, having been appointed by President POLK at the time the ten new regiments were authorized by Congress; Gen. WM. HOPKINS, formerly for some years Brigadier-General in the State militia; and JOHN H. KINSLER, Esq., a great Bible and temperance lecturer, and a very wealthy planter, owning some 200 negroes. These gentlemen are pledged to vote for immediate secession.

The entire city was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement last night, on the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch announcing that Hon. L. M. KEITT had openly avowed himself in Washington as opposed to immediate secession. There are many who do not believe this rumor, and I must confess myself to be of that number, for within the past two weeks I have heard Mr. KEITT address the people of Columbia, using the most violent language against the North, calling the Republicans all kinds of hard names, and even going so far as to call this an "accursed Union." In one of his speeches he remarked that the people of his district had put him on the ticket for the Convention, and it would be one of the proudest acts of his life to vote for immediate secession.

Rev. W. O. PRENTISS, of Charleston, who delivered the celebrated Thanksgiving sermon in that city, has repeated it here twice within the last few days, the last time in the Hall of the House of Representatives. It was certainly one of the most denunciatory addresses yet delivered here since the excitement commenced. The people of the North were held up as being the cause of all the present difficulty, and the wrongs of the South fully set forth. Among other choice expressions he said "that all men—from Kings in their diadems to the beggar in rags—sent up daily the prayer, Good Lord, give us this day our daily *cotton*." The entire sermon was certainly a most brilliant effort, although many of his arguments would have sounded much better had they fallen from the lips of a politician.

The Judiciary Committee have prepared a long report and bill, to be presented to the Senate to-day, fixing the days that the Banks shall be authorized to close. They name the 28th of June, Anniversary of the Battle of Fort Moultrie, Christmas and New-Year's Days, Thanksgiving Day, and all other days appointed by the Governor as days of fasting, humiliation and prayer, thus completely ignoring that venerable old time-honored day, the Fourth of July. What the Legislature will do with this bill I am unable to say.

DISUNION AND THE COTTON QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If one or more "Cotton States" establish an independent Government, and claim a recognition among the nations of the earth, will not the question of Slavery legitimately come within the sphere of international legislation, and be subject to the decision of the present Powers of the civilized world?

Is it the interest of England to sustain *a successful rival in the production of cotton*, by recognizing Slavery?

Could the planters successfully compete with the English and native planters in India, in raising cotton for a term of years, *if Slavery was abolished* in the "Cotton Republic?"

Is it a fact that the English Government *now* spend annually millions to encourage the cultivation of cotton in India?

With such Government aid, and the removal of the competition of slave labor in the new Republic, could India supply the *English* demand for cotton at the end of ten years?

Would, or would not, the English Government gain *in the end*, by a dissolution of this Union, and the abolition of slave labor in the Cotton-growing Confederation?
HOPE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Her Position—A Visit to the Coal and Iron Beds.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860.

The political feeling is becoming more settled. The first flush of the South Carolina movement threatened for a time to carry us off our feet, and whirl us into Dissolution. But the sober second thought has us in its keeping now, and you may depend upon it, whatever other States may do, we shall not rush wildly from our sphere in the galaxy of States.

Throughout North Carolina the old Whig feeling is still cherished by a large proportion of the most active business and producing classes. They have the long-time ideas of the value of the Union, and they will not readily give them up. There are not a few men, however, who readily enter into the excitement and turmoil of *quasi* revolution, and who will labor hard to second the first formal act of Dissolution. They will be kept in check through the superior numbers and greater respectability and wealth of the conservative men, who will demand to be heard in a Convention of all the Southern States before they will consent to let North Carolina join a Southern Confederacy. There will be deliberation and discussion before action, and those who favor extreme measures are so little prepared for discussion that they will be out-talked and out-voted.

Our Legislature is quietly proceeding with the usual routine business—leaving to another time the exciting questions that are convulsing the Slave States whose Legislatures have been specially convened. Our Representatives will vote no extraordinary supplies until there is an imperative necessity clearly shown to exist. What public money we have, we need for the more ennobling purposes of peace, and we shall take care not to waste any of it in preparation for an imaginary emergency.

With so much of politics I resume my description of the mineral resources of the State, which have been interrupted by this little flurry of disruption.

The road from Raleigh to the Deep River country runs in a westerly direction. It is laid through one of the most fertile tracts of land to be found in the State. There is a stage runs semi-occasionally to the mining region from the capital, but the surest way of reaching the mineral sections is to go by private conveyance. The regular route is by rail, but it is more roundabout, so I bargained for a span and buggy.

The first place notable, after leaving Raleigh, is the ranche of 'Squire BROWN, distance twenty-two miles from the starting-point. You can't pass the 'Squire well, without stopping for dinner, even if ever so much inclined to give him the go-by. After you have had one taste of his good cheer, you won't go by a second time—of that you may be sure. Not that what he gives you is so much superior in variety to what is in the larder of the Astor or St. Nicholas, for his choicest stores partake largely of hog—hog hams, hog chops, hog bacon, hog souse, hog feet, hog spare-rib and hog sweet-breads. Until you have put your feet under his cherry, you have no conception in what an endless variety of styles a dead porcine may be served up; until you have a taste of his method of preparing the original basis of pig, you have no just idea of what a hog is good for. The egg accompaniment—the squire's eggs have the rare merit of always being fresh—and the inevitable hominy and coffee and hot biscuit, that constitute a due portion of every dinner south of Mason and Dixon's line, are the side-dishes that flank and surround the infinity of pork. After a drive of twenty or thirty miles, it is astonishing what a quantity of such material a healthy man can dispose of—especially when as pleasant girls as Squire BROWN's daughters are there to invite you to "help yourselves." The 'Squire, besides keeping a house where you can always count on a hearty welcome, also owns a store, a grist-mill and a brick-yard. He is a *rara avis*—a Southern Yankee, as full of trade and traffic and progress as any emigrant from "Down East."

About an hour after we had taken our last sip of whisky and water at the 'Squire's, we came to the junction of the Haw and Deep Rivers. Upon the point of land formed by these two streams is situated the village of Haywood, the most considerable settlement west of Raleigh. The Haw and the Deep Rivers are here about 200 feet broad—the current deep and comparatively sluggish, running only at the rate of about two miles the hour. Splendid truss bridges—capacious and strong—span both streams. Haywood is most beautifully located, but it seems hardly to be alive. It has all the appearance of an early Spanish settlement—the buildings dilapidated, and the inhabitants of a decidedly lymphatic temperament.

On the west bank of the Deep River there is the comparatively modern village of Lockville. This is a much more thriving town than its older neighbor. It is, in fact, quite a place, with its saw and grist mills, stores, &c. Here, also, are located one of the locks of the river improvement.

Five miles from Lockville, you strike the first indications of the mineral regions. These are the copper mines lately purchased by a son of Commodore WILKES. I had not the pleasure of meeting the proprietor, and therefore enjoyed but a limited opportunity of investigating the nature of his works and the extent of the ore. He is hard at work erecting buildings, sinking pits, and making such preparations as are necessary for prosecuting the business profitably. He showed me very fine specimens of gray and blue carbonate.

After leaving Mr. WILKES', we soon came to a second crossing of the Deep River at a place called Woodward's Bridge. Beyond this is the village of Oakland—the two stores and a Post-office constituting the prominent points of attraction. The two stores are quite rivals in their way. One, kept by McDONALD, is a kind of head-quarters for Young America; the second, owned and operated by Dominie JOHNSON, the Methodist clergyman—is the place where Old Carolina congregates to talk over the by-gone times ere the State woke up from her Rip Van Winkle sleep, and discovered Railroads and Canals, and developing the hidden treasures of her hills. The view around Oakland is surpassingly beautiful, sloping hills cultivated from the water's edge to their summit. Next to the plantation of Farmville, there is a succession of hill and valley—farming lands that have no superior in all the length and breadth of the Old North State. The principal products are tobacco, corn, cotton and the cereals. In fact, it is a poor kind of truck that you may not grow in the valley of the Deep River.

It was night when we reached the Farmville settlement, where are located the two properties most developed—the Egypt Mines and the mines of the Deep River Coal and Iron Company. Finding Mr. ROBERT PATON, the manager of the latter works, I was soon housed for the night, with a promise from him that I should the next morning have abundant opportunity for sight-seeing, even to the extent of having a view of Nature some five or six hundred feet below the surface.

Breakfast over the next morning, and provided with a suit of clothes adapted to the business of exploration, we prepared to follow where Mr. PATON might lead—especially if he considerably led where a good dinner was to be had. I think I never enjoyed an excursion more than when we started out towards the summit. From the works you overlook the valley for the distance of twenty miles—as the boys say, you see the whole land of Egypt—that name being given to that section of the Deep River country from the fact that the corn crop never fails; that let drouth or freshets might prevail, there was always a sure crop in this favored locality.

The minerals of the Deep River Company are reached by a "slope," running down at an angle of about 25°. The opening is 12 feet wide and 8 feet high. It is protected from caving by heavy timbers, beamed and braced, the roof being formed in the natural slate formation. There are three compartments—two for the cars and one for the pumping works. There is a double-track railroad, the cars being lowered and drawn up by the engine, working a chain over a drum. Mounting one of the cars, with the usual oil-lamp hooked to a cap redolent of the underground, we are let down the "slope" to its termination, which is now about 400 feet from the entrance, and about 150 feet in a perpendicular direction. About 160 feet from the mouth of the slope we encounter the first gangways. These run in, that in the Northwest direction about 300 feet; that in the Southeast direction penetrating as far as 350 feet. From these passage-ways rooms are worked off into the coal and iron formations. There are two veins of coal now being worked; one of these is four feet six inches in thickness—the other but eighteen inches. Between these is a seam of black-band iron-stone, also eighteen inches thick. The coal is, as I have before stated, of a highly bituminous character. One hundred feet further down the slope there are other "gangways" and "chambers," of about the same magnitude as those first described. Near the foot of the slope, just above the water-sink, are the third and last series of "gangways" and "chambers." In all these gangways and chambers there is a clean working of seven feet six inches—which affords more space than is usually given. In these a man works in an upright position, enabling him to accomplish nearly as much again as is done in mines where he has to work in a cramped or stooping position. Some mines in England and Scotland, where the same class of coal and ore is found, the veins are not over one-half as thick, and, of course, there is so much the less space. The Deep River Company are working nearer the surface—or on the outcrop—than the Egypt Company, but both Companies have sections of the same veins. The Egypt Company work their veins from a perpendicular "shaft," which is already sunk 465 feet, or something over 300 feet deeper into the bowels of the earth than the slope of the Deep River Company.

The following is the character of the formation, as shown by the Egypt cutting:

Soil—30 feet.
Black slate, with cythere—16 feet.
Calcareous shales, without fossils—19 feet.
Black slates, with cythere—25 feet.
Green calcareous shales, without fossils—33 feet.
Black bituminous slates, with fossils—35 feet.
Calcareous shales, without fossils—4 feet.
Black bituminous slates, with fossils—45 feet.
Iron balls—22 inches.
Black bituminous slates—28 feet.
Calcareous shales—15 feet.
Hard black slate—13 feet.
Black slate, iron balls—3 feet 8 inches.
Sparry calcareous shales, green color—14 feet.
Black slate, with fossils—26 feet.
Iron balls—2 feet 2 inches.
Sandstone—1 foot.
Black slate, fire-clay, and iron balls—34 feet.
Black slate, beds of argillaceous iron and balls—48 feet.
Sandstone—1 foot 10 inches.
Black slate and iron balls—1 foot 4 inches.
Sandstone—3 feet.
Coal—9 feet.
Black-band—4 feet.
Coal—1 foot 4 inches.
Slate—1 foot 10 inches.
Coal—6 inches.
Black bituminous slates, iron balls—8 feet.
Gray sandstone and fire-clay—16 feet.
Black band—1 foot 5 inches.
Coal—1 foot.
Black-band—3 feet.

The black slate enumerated in the above, is so highly impregnated with bituminous matter that it yields an average of twenty-five gallons of oil to every ton of the stone.

In my next and concluding letter from this interesting region, I will describe the process of extracting oil from the coal and iron-ore and the slate-stone.
S.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Summing Up Continued—Argument of Mr. Hoyne.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

SIXTEENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HOYNE proceeded with his argument. He proceeded to consider the case as if Stuart's evidence was not in it, for the purpose of showing that all the separate acts of intimacy proved were sufficient to present a case where the jury were bound to infer that acts of criminality had occurred. The position and rank of Mrs. Burch was such as not to make her so subject to fall. Stuart had a reputation of which Mrs. Burch was aware. Yet, instead of attending to his business, he was visiting the house at all seasons—especially in the absence of Mr. Burch. That was a link in the chain of evidence—a suspicious circumstance. The fact that Mrs. Burch told Mary Spaulding of the character of Stuart was another suspicious circumstance. Mrs. Burch supplied delicacies for Stuart during his sickness at the Tremont House—not altogether through Mrs. Farnam, for she went to New-York before Stuart got well—and the man, Chas. Layton, said he carried the message to Stuart that Mrs. Burch would visit him in his room. That was another suspicious circumstance; but only the threshold of the proof. The intimacy is continued almost from day to day—some thirty or forty of these circumstances testified to by different persons. It was strange that Stuart always sought the company of Mrs. Burch, and that when he was with her on various occasions, other visitors were refused; that Stuart stayed there after the usual hour for shutting up the house, at Mrs. Burch's request. The fact that they were together in Mrs. Burch's house during his absence, was sufficient to excite suspicion, and conviction of guilt, when taken in connection with the other circumstances—the finding of the card, "they are all going to the theatre to-night, you understand;" the fact that Stuart was there that night; the occurrence when Mr. Farnam called. As to what had been said about the heartless charge as to Mrs. Burch's trick to get her husband out of the sick room of her dying brother; but death followed prostitution and existed side by side with sin. If she had sinned with Stuart, the presence of death could not change it. They had their dreadful secret still. They could not recall the past. Death was there—moral death, physical death—it seemed as if death had gone hand in hand with this dreadful crime. Death was there—for he (Stuart) was there, and this wife—with the dreadful deed that bound them together; it was too late to repent. The suspension of the criminal amour dated from that death scene, and not from the reception of the note from Mrs. Burch; for Stuart's visits were continued a year after—from the Spring of 1858 to the Spring of 1859. Mr. Hoyne reviewed the testimony as to the visits of Stuart, and the evidence of Miss Fannie Burch, as to what Mrs. Burch revealed to her of the occurrences during Stuart's visits, claiming that they all proved that adultery had been committed. As to the letter alleged to have been given to Stuart at the Court-house, if Mrs. Burch discovered that two scoundrels had plotted her ruin, why did she not tell her husband? Did not the fact that she did not tell her husband reveal that there was a secret between her and Stuart? Instead of showing that at that time she had not been ruined, the letter was consistent with the idea that she had been already ruined. If they could produce the original—provided an original ever existed and the letter was not a forgery—it might appear that she actually confessed in the letter that she had been ruined—it only required a change of tenses—to say, "I have been ruined," instead of "I might be ruined." Taking all the circumstances of Stuart's visits, he claimed that they could leave but one impression upon any person's mind. And even after confessing all about Boyd on Wednesday, Mrs. Burch was renewing her intimacy with Stuart on Friday, and even made an appointment with him—for her efforts to get Lizzie to go to Mrs. Farnam's dinner party could be regarded as nothing else.

As to Mr. Burch's alleged coercion of Mrs. Burch with his clenched fist, it must be remembered that Mrs. Burch confessed likewise to Mr. Valentine, to Mr. Farnam, to Miss Fannie Burch and to Margaret. She admitted that the means Stuart used were calculated to bring down a stronger woman than she was. Those means consisted of flattery, and the pretence that her husband's affection was estranged from her.

But, though they pretended that the confessions were coerced, could they pretend that the letters which she wrote after leaving home were coerced? They might conceive of a woman taking poison, as Mrs. Burch said she was tempted to do, but the history of the world did not present a case where a woman confessed her own shame—when she was really innocent. Suppose she did confess by coercion, would she not at the moment of leaving that room, have denounced the man who had thus forced her? But, and far from that, she is found upon reaching her home to be writing four letters, confessing her guilt, although without dates and circumstances. Although it was pretended that Mrs. Burch was insane after she left home, her friends could take her from Albany to Niagara Falls and back. At the Falls she ascertains that another charge is placed at her door—that of trying to ruin Mrs. Thomas Burch's daughters, and after that she writes the letter to Mrs. Burch, defending herself from that charge. She was not so frantic but that she could give the reasons for her fall.

[Mr. Hoyne read in the course of his argument the letters of Mrs. Burch to various persons, already published in the TIMES. These letters, he claimed, told the whole story of her guilt. The letter of Dr. Patterson, he claimed, assumed the guilt of Mrs. Burch, as it contained a reference to that portion of the scriptures where Christ says to the woman taken in adultery, "Go and sin no more." Here Mr. Hoyne read the passage to the jury.]

Mr. Browning—Will you give us a reference to that authority?

Mr. Hoyne—There, (handing the book,) I have turned down the leaf.

The Court—That is well, or he might have as much difficulty in reading it as you had. [Laughter.]

Mr. Browning—I hope we will be allowed to keep the book in Court until the argument closes. [Laughter.]

The Court—That will be well, where there are so many lawyers. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hoyne concluded by earnestly claiming that aside from the evidence of Stuart, Mrs. Burch was certainly condemned, and the crime of perjury in a lecherous bawdy villain like Stuart was no crime in comparison to the one with which he was charged. His crime was not the mere gratification of a carnal appetite, but the violation of his friend's most sacred rights, and the destruction of the most holy relation of life. Such a man was not worthy of belief. Stuart's demeanor on the stand was one of the finest pieces of acting he (Hoyne) ever saw in his life. His oath would not be believed, as an accomplice, without corroboration—of course, he came on the stand to deny his crime. There was no safety for their relations in life, if such a man as Stuart could be believed. There was nothing to say against the witnesses to his truth and veracity; but they had never heard his veracity questioned.

Mr. Hoyne concluded with an earnest appeal for sympathy for Mr. Burch as well as Mrs. Burch. The counsel had poured out upon Mr. Burch a lava of vilifications never before equaled in a Court of Justice. Mr. Burch was a religious man and a man of peace, or he would have gone into the streets of Chicago and shot the villain dead, as Burrill said he would. He did not know why Mr. Burch should be assailed. Whether he was a hypocrite, a liar or a conspirator, could not affect the verdict in this case. He closed with an eloquent defence of Mr. Burch and the witnesses for the complainant.

OPENING OF MR. FARNSWORTH.

Mr. Farnsworth commenced by commenting upon the importance of the case in which were involved interests of such magnitude. He regarded the publicity of a trial of this kind, of domestic quarrels and private letters—in any event it was disgraceful—it benefitted nobody. But he came to the argument with an interest in its magnitude. He wished never again to sit in a Court-house and witness so much agony as he had witnessed here. They might not give him credit for it, but he told them that he knew he was on the right side. Complaint had been made of the treatment of Mr. Burch and his witnesses, but he should not be deterred from a proper examination of the testimony of the witnesses, and from characterizing the conduct of Mr. Burch as it deserved. Mr. Hoyne's statement that he had been warned to leave town because he engaged in this case, seemed on a par with Mr. Burch's frightening the witnesses. It seemed that the counsel were walking in trepidation the streets of Chicago, afraid that Corning's money will hire some assassin to leave their bodies by the wayside. [Laughter.] If necessary, he would give Mr. Hoyne a bond that Corning should not harm him, (laughter,) and if that would not do, he would get him a body-guard. [Laughter.] It was somewhat strange that, while Mr. Hoyne accused the witness Carpenter as a scoundrel, he (Hoyne) was astonished that Carpenter was not his best friend. As to the denunciation of Stuart, the question was, Had he told the truth on this stand? And when his character for truth and veracity was proved to be good, the law presumed that he did not suddenly turn round and perjure himself. But, if the prosecution questioned Stuart's truth and veracity, why was it that they had not brought witnesses to attack his reputation in that regard?

As to Miss Fannie Burch being a reluctant witness, her demeanor on the stand was such as to show that she was swift-tongued, by inuendo and direct charge, to do everything that could stab Mrs. Burch. As to the admission of Mr. Beckwith, that Mrs. Burch had evinced a liking for other men than her husband, Mr. Hoyne would have them believe that the law said if a woman had a liking for a man other than her husband, and had an opportunity, the adultery must be presumed to be committed. God help us all if such was the case. [Laughter.] They might as well all go home every man of them. [Laughter.] They might think to impose upon honest farmers by magnifying the foibles of fashionable society, but he thought it could not be done. The Jury were the only judges as to how much the evidence proved. Mr. Hoyne had illustrated the strength of the circumstances by the strands of a rope, one of which was weak, but all combined were strong. But, could they condemn a woman on circumstances, each of which was worthless? How could they determine the value of the whole body of circumstances without weighing each one by itself. As to Mrs. Burch sending delicacies to Stuart, all they knew about it was what Mr. Stuart told them. If the delicacies were not sent through Mrs. Farnam, why did they not prove by Mrs. Farnam that she did not carry them? Mr. Miller had so much admiration for the witness Layton that he followed his peculiar form of speech "I think he were." He would not have been surprised to hear him say "he sawed him up stairs." [Laughter.] Layton commenced his testimony with a lie about the clock; they had proved it to be a lie by the testimony of the expressman as to the time the clock was delivered. The girls contradicted him as to the closing of the house, and it turned out that half the times when he pretended to have heard up three pair of stairs Stuart going out the front door, he was sleeping out in the barn. [Laughter.] It would take a great many witnesses like Charles to consign Mrs. Burch to everlasting infamy. As to the deposition of Margaret being entitled to more credence than her testimony, was it not her testimony on the stand that made the impression? Was it because she was under the influence of Mr. Burch, because he told her she was to stick to her statement, and because she was afraid that she would be poisoned by some one hired with Corning's money. They complained that their witness and client were abused, and yet slandered Mr. Corning because he had the nobility to defend his neice.

The most trivial circumstances—such as Stuart's looking out of a door, and Mrs. Burch having her hair disordered, or having her hair nicely arranged, were adduced to show the guilt of Mrs. Burch. But the witnesses themselves have testified that they did not attach any importance to those circumstances at the time they witnessed them;—why should the jury be asked to regard them as criminal and as cause for convicting the woman of adultery?

Adjourned till Friday morning.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

There was a full attendance this morning to hear the summing up of Mr. Farnsworth, who, being the Member of Congress from this district, and well-known, was expected to make an interesting speech. There were a number of ladies present—half-a-dozen in the immediate vicinity of Mrs. Burch.

Mr. Farnsworth continued his reply to Mr. Hoyne. It should be recollected, he said, that on the night that the young ladies came from the East, although Stuart spent the evening with Mrs. Burch, her brother, Horace Turner, was also there, and Mr. Stuart left the house in his company. They were asked to believe that adultery was committed because that was an opportunity; but he detested that prying jealousy that would pick up any trivial act of a man or woman and magnify it into a crime. But put any man in the Court-house on the confessional, and make him tell all the occasions when he has manifested a liking for any woman not his wife, what would be the result? Miss Fannie Burch testifies that at Mary Kinsey's wedding Stuart and Mrs. Burch sat upon the sofa—well that was horrid. [Laughter.] He went to a sociable the other evening, and sat on a sofa with a lady, and his wife was not there. [Laughter.] If it was the law of the land that he could not do that, he begged them not to tell his wife. [Laughter.] Then Mr. Miller, in that awfully solemn voice, said they played checkers or backgammon with the board on their knees. Backgammon was the parsons' game; he had played it in parsons' houses, and with ladies with the board on their knees, and never thought about anything but the game. [Laughter.] As to Mary Spaulding, her French was no doubt better than her testimony. Was it likely that a lady writing such a card as Miss Spaulding says she found, would leave it on the floor, or that the gentleman who received it would carelessly drop it there, or that if it was dropped, it would not have been swept out by the servant girls who cleaned the room? Mr. Hoyne would have them believe that death itself, sitting on the form of her brother, had no terrors for her, and at that time she was practicing a trick to get her husband out of the room, so that she could have an improper interview with Mr. Stuart. He was astonished that while complaining of their harshness towards Mr. Burch, counsel should have the audacity and heartlessness to press that charge upon a woman already heartbroken. Mr. Stuart's visits did not stop at that time; he visited the house after that and his visits were visits of condolence. When he was in the room with Mrs. Burch and her child, there were three others in the room, including Mr. Burch himself. It was out of such contemptible shreds and patches as this, that Mr. Hoyne made his rope—it was a rope of sand. As to Mr. Hoyne's idea, that if Mrs. Burch's original letter to Mr. Stuart were produced, the tenses might be changed—the letter would tell a different story—that struck him as an *intensely* silly argument. Of course, if all their witnesses had sworn to lies, Mrs. Burch did not write that letter.

Mr. Burch did not act like a philosopher, but *did* act like a man, when he was overcome by this family affliction. The first thought that filled his mind was to rush down to his office and get a blank deed to convey his and his wife's property to Mr. Farnam—out of his wife's reach. As to Mrs. Burch's interview with Stuart after the discovery of her intimacy with Boyd—that was evidence not that she was criminal—for, if that was the case, he would be the last man she would see—it rather showed that there was an honorable friendship with him. Fannie had told Mr. Burch while going to the Sunday school, that she did not know of Mrs. Burch's intimacy with any other man than Boyd. That was the time the revelation was made to Burch, and not the time of the reception of Boyd's last letter—for Boyd, in his letter, says the charge is a most foul and damnable lie—and evidently means to say that Mr. Burch has violated the confidence of his wife—not that Stuart or anybody else has violated it.

They were asked not to believe that Stuart told the truth—because he had debauched Mrs. Burch—but that was the very question they were trying. Had he thus debauched Mrs. Burch? When they had decided that he had, then it was time enough to impeach him. The charge was brought that Stuart was a licentious man, and Miss Fannie let slip from her tongue scandalous stories about respectable ladies. Fannie had an itching ear for scandal, and a precocious taste for it. But Stuart's character was not so bad, if Mr. Burch could say of him, "I have heard these stories, and they are all lies." Mr. Stuart's position as a lawyer of prominence, a member of Congress, and the friend and intimate acquaintance of the most respectable citizens—a man of family with grown-up daughters—gave him a character. They could not at one bound conclude that Stuart was a corrupt man. It was said that Stuart's testimony was a fine piece of acting; but the counsel would admit that the finest piece of acting was always truest to nature, and felt what he was acting. They must judge by Stuart's acting and manner and words upon the stand whether he took the Word of God, to perjure himself. His testimony struck the counsel for the complainant dumb. He believed Stuart's testimony would remove the last vestige of doubt as to Mrs. Burch's innocence—even from the mind of Mr. Burch himself, if it was not for that infernal will of his—that he "had made this charge and would stick to it."

Counsel might dwell upon the fact that Fannie Burch and Mary Spaulding were orphans; but so was Mrs. Burch, doubly an orphan, and his duty to her required that he should examine the young ladies' testimony. He proceeded to analyze the testimony of Fannie Burch—the confidante of both parties—showing how she had exaggerated every little circumstance to try and stab Mrs. Burch, who did not dream that every act of hers was watched by this crafty girl for the purpose of detailing it to this Jury of Dupage County. Throwing the mantle of charity over Miss Fannie, it must be admitted that she had colored every little circumstance to damage Mrs. Burch; she was the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Burch, who, as it appears in evidence, had been schooling the witness, who had told Margaret that Mr. Burch wanted her to remember "suspicious circumstances."

It was proved that Miss Fannie Burch and Miss Spaulding were escorted to watering places by Mr. Joy, a widower. If Mrs. Burch had been proven to have done that, his brother Hoyne would have shaken the roof of the Court-house with the shouts of his eloquence. [Laughter.] And yet the girls were the purest girls that ever went on the witness stand.

As to Valentine, who repeated so glibly the conversation that he had with Mrs. Burch three years ago, it would be remembered that he could not recollect, two minutes after he read it, the contents of a paragraph of a book that Mr. Browning handed him to read in open Court. [Laughter.]

But, harmonizing the testimony of all the witnesses, they could find a verdict for the defendant—though they could not find a verdict for Mr. Burch without believing that Stuart and Burrill, and Winch and Carpenter, and Long and Peck had committed perjury. As to the confessions being sworn to, they were made under circumstances which could not make them credible, especially since Mrs. Burch, in her answer, had sworn that the statements in the confessions were false.

Mr. Farnsworth next considered the alleged confessions of Mrs. Burch. She confessed she had been foolish and silly. Who of us had not? She needed sympathy. She had a lord—a husband—whose God was his money-box. The heart of a woman, with a face like hers, could not do without sympathy; and he almost believed, that after all the wrongs her husband had done her, she would forgive him—almost without the asking.

Mr. Farnsworth here cited a number of cases where confessions were rejected on account of improper influences having been used to procure them, and claimed that the confessions in this case were thus unduly obtained.

Talk about the inquisition, said Mr. Farnsworth, I would like to know where you would find a worse inquisition than that castle of Burch's was on that occasion. This dear little woman with her wan cheek and tearful eye—without friends or consoler—not a soul there sympathizing with her but her little children—not permitted even to have a conversation with Minnie without the presence of this watchful Fannie Burch—the doors locked up and chained. Fannie says they were not—but it is not true—they were; one witness swears that Burch told her to chain them up and she did so—put away in the strangers' room—no letters admitted unless they passed through the hands of Fannie Burch, his guardian; nobody to be admitted but Judge Skinner and Farnam, the particular friends of Burch, both full grown men in stature, though not in manliness—they were to be admitted; and while watched and imprisoned in that castle, and undergoing the tortures of an inquisition, even there, as he says, "A hundred times she denied her guilt." Won't you take her hundred times of denial, before you will take her single confession, wrung from her in agony?"

After further commenting on the manner in which the confessions were obtained, Mr. Farnsworth came to the confessions themselves, which was true and which was false. The one contradicted the other. Who should say which was true? And if her husband made her swear to one lie, would he not make her swear to another?

As to the letters of Mrs. Burch, they were penitential letters, written to the friends of Mr. Burch, when she still hoped that Mr. Burch would forgive her. It was not likely that when writing to the friends of Mr. Burch, she would say anything to irritate them, or state what she knew, that her husband had wrung the confessions from her. They were letters written in the same spirit that confessions were made in class-meetings by ministers to their congregations, and at love-feasts. The letter to Mr. Patterson was simply asking sympathy from her pastor. It was not at all surprising that Mr. Patterson should write as he did from his stand point. There are many things in Mrs. Burch's letter that were incoherent, showing that she did not know what she was about, and yet there were two general characteristics in all the letters—love for her children and a desire to appease her husband.

Mr. Burch had sent his wife to her mother, with a letter commencing, "With this receive your daughter Mary," as if he had been sending a bill of lading, or had inclosed a draft on E. Corning & Co. for $20,000.

After scanning the original confessions, their contradictions and falsehoods, as shown by the evidence, and the indications that they were dictated by Burch, Mr. Farnsworth considered the letter of Mr. Burch. He contended that that letter was proven to be a copy of the one delivered to Mr. Stuart at the Court-house—that its contents were identified by various witnesses. It was pretended that it was a forgery—but, if the defence wanted to get up a forgery, could they not easily have got up a better letter, in the handwriting of Mrs. Burch, and proved it to be in her handwriting. That letter gave the lie to a regiment of Fannie Burches, and Mary Spauldings, and Valentines—for in that letter she expresses her horror at the scheme to ruin her, which she believed to have been concocted, to make her "the victim of a plot too horrible to think about."

As to the alleged first commission of adultery on the 14th of October, it was shown not only that Mrs. Burch could not have been home to commit adultery on that day, but that Stuart was at the Court-house, the fair-ground, and with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, showing his whereabouts from 10 o'clock that morning until 12 o'clock that night. It was not probable that the first act of criminality in a woman's life was committed before breakfast, and yet Mrs. Burch was charged with having committed that terrible crime on that day. So, also, the criminality alleged in the confession was shown to be impossible by the evidence as to the whereabouts of Stuart on every date mentioned in the confessions. Knowing that Stuart might be discredited as a *particeps criminis*, they had bolstered up his testimony and corroborated him at any point where it was possible, and by the strongest kind of circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Farnsworth closed with an eloquent and pathetic appeal for Mrs. Burch, urging the jury to hasten with their verdict, ere it should be too late to relieve this lady from her despair.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Farnsworth was freely congratulated by Mrs. Burch and her friends, and it was admitted on all sides, except that of Mr. Burch, that his speech was most telling. Nearly all the jury shook hands with him, bidding him good-bye, as he was about to leave to take his place in Congress.

O., Jr.

—Quite an excitement was created in Galveston, Texas, on Nov. 24, in consequence of the arrest of Mr. David Ayers by a Deputy-Sheriff from Kings County, N. Y. Mr. Ayers was hurried on board a steamer which immediately left for New-Orleans, and was not even allowed an opportunity of communicating with his family. It was stated at a meeting of the citizens that Mr. Ayres had absconded from New-York, in order to avoid the fulfillment of certain obligations which he had pledged his honor to discharge, and that the Deputy-Sheriff who arrested him had become surety for him. The meeting failed to adopt resolutions declaring the arrest illegal.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 1900, 101, 1561, 165, 1503, 1152, 1872, 378, 1996, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2016, 2018, 1124, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1586, 331, 738, 839, 2009.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 129, 130, 131, 135, 143, 143½, 86, 147, 148, 114, 117, 149 to 157.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 385, 1067, 57, 55, 681, 893, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657, 619, 349, 765, 687, 1053. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 696, 882, 884, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 504, 56, 412, 438, 498, 740, 162, 844, 488, 504, 990, 810.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2264, 253, 1869, 2306, 2152, 2293, 1951, 2247, 2390, 2287, 2391, 1970, 2544, 253. *Part II.*—Nos. 321, 2197, 2393, 1773, 2099, 2105, 1870, 2289, 1646, 299, 1968.

TRIAL OF FINLEY, THE WIFE-MURDERER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge BALCOLM, the only business transacted was the trial of Daniel Finley for the murder of his wife, on the 7th of October last. The Jury were impanneled with no difficulty, and the trial proceeded, the defence being conducted by James T. Brady, Esq.

Mr. Anthon, for the people, opened with a brief address to the Jury. It was expected to be proved that the deceased had been in the room of a fellow-tenant of the house, for the purpose of consoling her friend on the death of a relation. Prisoner then entered, and angrily ordered his wife to her own room. Afterwards he approached his wife where she sat, and stabbed her, causing her immediate death. He then fled, and was arrested near the house, with the blood of murder on his hands. He has been indicted for the offence, and is now on trial upon the indictment.

Mrs. Mary McGuire, the first witness, testified that on the 7th of October last the deceased, Hester Finley, was at her house, No. 199 Fourteenth-street, giving consolation for the death of a little son of the witness; the deceased heard her husband speak in a room across the entry, and immediately left the witness' room, and went to Mrs. Tracy's room; witness heard her say, "Dan, if you use that knife on me, you will be sorry;" the little child of the witness then ran out of that room screaming; witness went to her door and took her child up, when she saw the prisoner come out of Mrs. Tracy's room with his hands dripping with blood; witness then crossed the entry to Mrs. Tracy's door, and saw Mrs. Finley fall from her chair to the floor; witness then followed the prisoner down stairs, to the corner of Avenue A and Thirteenth-street, and then took hold of him; he asked what right she had to take hold of him; she replied, "Haven't you killed your wife—that's why I take hold of you;" he replied that she had better go and look after her murdered son. He said, then, "Come along with me, and we can get an officer ourselves." She said, "No, stay where you are, till an officer comes." He tried then to break her hold on him by striking her arm with the edge of his hand; an officer then came and arrested him; witness said to the prisoner, "Look at your bloody hands—how do you expect to get out of it." He then tried to wipe his hands on her apon.

Upon cross-examination, the witness stated that she and her husband had both known the prisoner, having lived in the same building with him; on the day of the murder, the prisoner was neither drunk nor perfectly sober; he did not stagger; when the witness followed him he was not walking faster than his usual gait; he had nothing in his hand; Mrs. Finley never was in the witness' house but once before the present occasion; then she had come with her husband house-hunting; she was not intoxicated at the time, nor did the witness know that she was accustomed to be intoxicated; witness' child had been killed accidentally by a dirt-cart on the street; on the night of his death, Finley was at witness' house.

Mary McCormic, a little girl, eleven years old, next testified that she was at the head of the stairs at Mrs. Tracy's room at the time of the murder; Mr. Finley stood at one window, and his wife at the other; the head of the stairs where witness stood was close to Mrs. Tracy's door; witness saw Finley take something off a plate, which she thought was a bone; he had a pen-knife in one hand and the bone in the other; he was picking the bone with the knife; Mrs. Finley gave him two little slaps on the back, and told him to go home and eat his own meat; he said he wouldn't; she then came and gave him another little slap on the back; then he went to her and stabbed her with the knife which he had in his hand; then she ripped open her sack and looked down at herself; then she fell upon the chair—and then to the floor; Finley then went down stairs; no one but the prisoner and his wife were in the room at the time; witness then went down stairs; she had previously seen the prisoner that morning; he had been in her mother's room; she could not tell whether he or his wife were sober or not; witness saw Mrs. McGuire run after the prisoner.

Mrs. Eliza Tracy next testified that on the day of the murder she saw Mrs. Finley in her room; Finley followed his wife into the room; witness was out of the room while the murder was taking place; when she returned to her room she saw Mrs. Finley lying dead in the middle of the floor; witness was not acquainted with prisoner or his wife, though she had seen them before, and talked with them: she could not tell whether they were intoxicated or not.

Michael Trischman next testified that he was the officer who arrested the prisoner, at the corner of Avenue A. and Thirteenth-street; there was a crowd of ten or fifteen persons around the prisoner, and Mrs. McGuire was holding him; she said, "This man has stabbed his wife;" witness then said, "What did you stab your wife for?" prisoner replied that he did not; witness asked him how the blood came on his hands; he made no reply; the officer then took him to the house where his wife was; when the officer had taken him to the head of the landing near Mrs. Tracy's door, some one said, "You murderin' villain, what did you kill your wife for?" He replied "There isn't much harm;" the wife lay dead upon the floor. On taking the prisoner to the Station and searching him, a knife was found upon him, with a blade four inches in length; on this there was blood; the knife was a carpenter's pocket knife with a sharp point; prisoner was a carpenter; there was no cut on his hand at the time.

The deposition of *Geo. B. Bouton, M. D.*, before the Coroner on the 8th of October, was then read by consent. The substance of this was, that the deponent, with other physicians, had made an autopsy of the deceased, and had found that she had received a stab in the right breast, penetrating a lung and the heart, puncturing the aorta above the valve; about two quarts of blood was found in the pleural cavity; the cause of death was the stab.

The prosecution here rested, and Mr. Brady remarking that Mr. Townsend, the other counsel in the case, being absent on account of indisposition, it had been agreed with the District-Attorney to put the further hearing of the case off till the next day, when, if Mr. Townsend were not present, Mr. Brady would go on with the case himself. He wished, however, to introduce the testimony of one witness who was present, and who could not afford to lose the time of frequent attendance.

Mr. John Mills then testified that the prisoner had worked as a carpenter for him a year, and had always been a peaceful, orderly man.

Consent was then given for the separation of the jury, and the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when, after the completion of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Samuel Kimmelstiel.
For Misdemeanor—New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
For Manslaughter—Lorenzo Stewart.
For Murder—Thomas Slavin.

Court of General Sessions.

A QUARREL BETWEEN MUSICIANS.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, the first case called for trial was that of August Ihl, indicted for felonious assault on Christophere Losé, on the 23d August last. Both parties to the fray were musicians. The difficulty occurred somewhere near the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, as the complainant and prisoner were returning from a serenading party in Seventy-second-street. They fell into some dispute, when Losé struck the prisoner with the mouth-piece of a musical instrument, when the prisoner drew a dagger, and stabbed him in the head and shoulder.

The Court instructed the jury that they could not convict of an assault with an attempt to kill, but might bring in a verdict for an inferior offence, or might acquit. The jury then retired, and after a few minutes' absence, returned a verdict of assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to inflict bodily injury. The Court remarked that it had made a rule, in order to protect the lives of citizens in New-York, that when a man was convicted of assaulting with a knife, in the manner proved against the prisoner, he should be imprisoned. The prisoner was a respectable man, and the Court regretted that it was its painful duty to sentence him one year to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

A PUGILISTIC FRAY—A MAN'S NOSE BITTEN OFF.

Michael Brannigan, indicted for mayhem, was next placed at the bar. He had previously pleaded, without the advice of counsel, not guilty. Counsel now asked to withdraw that plea, and put in a plea in bar, to wit: that the prisoner had been previously convicted of the same offence in the Special Sessions. The District Attorney demurred to the plea, on the ground that as the offence charged was a felony, the Special Sessions had no jurisdiction in the case. The Court sustained the demurrer, and the prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Court suggested that the jury might also try the issue raised by the plea in bar. If they should find a verdict of simple assault, it would be no felony, and the previous conviction of assault would be a good plea in bar to sentence.

William Black, the first witness, testified that he was standing in the street talking with two or three friends; Brannigan came up and struck him in the face twice; then the prisoner clinched and threw him down, and bit his finger; he was then taken off; witness went away and prisoner followed and renewed the assault, biting the witness' lip, and biting out a piece of his nose; this was between 7 and eight o'clock in the evening; after the first assault, witness said to the prisoner if he would come round to the foundry he would fight him; no one interfered in this second fight.

Thomas Chambers, a druggist, next testified that the last witness came to his place, bitten as had been described; he dressed the wound.

Dr. Henry Firth next testified to the condition of Black's wound, as the last witness had done; the lip was not bitten through, and a small piece was gone from the nose; if the witness had not been informed, he should not have supposed that the wound was produced by a bite.

Henry H. King next testified to seeing the fray between Brannigan and Black; in the first fight they were parted, but afterwards stood up and fought again; they had an old grudge; Black proposed that they go round to the foundry and have it out; witness did not see the second fight.

Robert Watson next testified that he saw the first fight; after it was over, Black handed his watch to witness, and went round to Hudson-street, where the fight was renewed; witness had heard the prisoner say at some time previous that Black had insulted him, and he would lick him.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury, under instruction of the Court, rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. The final settlement of the case was deferred till Saturday.

CASE OF ARSON—PRISONER SENTENCED.

Charles Daverson, indicted for arson in the first degree, was next put to the bar. He pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, but stated that he did so not because he was guilty, but rather than take the chances of a trial for the first degree, with the circumstances against him which seemed to exist. He then explained that the fire occurred by accident, and that he had called in assistance at once to extinguish it. He entreated the mercy of the Court. The sentence imposed was four years and six months to Sing Sing—the Court remarking that the crime was a more atrocious one than murder or treason. The murderer only sought the life of a single victim, and the traitor attacked only the single person in office whom he might dislike, but the crime of arson endangered the lives of a whole community.

ACQUITTED BY FLAW IN INDICTMENT.

The next case called for trial was that of Mary Parmlee, indicted for grand larceny. Counsel for defence asked for an acquittal, on the ground that the property stolen was alleged to belong to a married woman, when it should have been laid in her husband's name.

The objection was fatal, and the jury, under instruction of the Court, acquitted. Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick remarked that this matter had been decided time and again, and every Police Magistrate ought to know it. He wished there was a statute making it a misdemeanor for a magistrate to make this blunder.

The Court remarked that attendance at a common-school would be better than a new law.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—John C. Baillie.
For Felonious Assault—Joseph Townsend, Dennis Cunningham, James Netten.
For Grand Larceny—William H. Lazelle, William Baker, Samuel McNiel, Jane Hinzibot.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—John W. Bennett, John Mallon, Edward Lowry, George Shrimpton, Adolph Levene.
For Rape—Phillip Weidersum.

Suit Against Insurers—Effect of Introducing Hazardous Employments.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

James C. Willet vs. The Mercantile Insurance Company.—This case came up on a motion on behalf of plaintiff for a commission to take the testimony of A. H. Van Buren, in Potosi, Mo. The motion was opposed on the ground that it ought to have been made before. That the cause had been nearly two years at issue, and the importance of Mr. Van Buren's testimony was fully shown by the defendants' answer. That the cause would be among the very first on the January calendar.

It appeared, from Mr. Abbott's statement of the case, that the suit was prosecuted by the plaintiff as Sheriff. Certain attachments were issued to him several years ago by Messrs. Appletons, Mason Brothers, and Merriams, of Springfield, Mass., against one Cook, who had a policy in the defendants' Company. Cook had introduced a bookbindery into his store under a consent in writing, indorsed on the policy by A. H. Van Buren, who assumed to act as agent of the Company. The bookbindery had nothing to do with the fire, which was communicated from other buildings; but the fire having taken place, the Company contend they are not liable, because they never authorized Van Buren in any way to give such consents, or to adjust or take the additional premium; and because the introduction of the bookbindery, under the policy, was a breach of its conditions. The plaintiff desires to take the testimony of Van Buren on the question as to his authority to act.

Judge WHITE granted an order for a commission, with a stay, until the second Monday of January.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for the motion; Philip Reynolds opposed.

Effect of the Cancelation of a Judgment by a Co-Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

John A. Harbeck et al. vs. Jacob H. Vanderbilt et al.—It appears from the papers in this case that on the 13th of October, 1854, the defendants Decker and Brown, recovered a judgment, on a joint contract against these plaintiffs, the defendant Vanderbilt and others, for the sum of $2,328 15.

One of the defendants paid his aliquot proportion of said judgment, and thereupon Decker and Brown, by their attorney, issued an execution to the sheriff of Richmond County, where the defendant Jacob H. Vanderbilt resided, for the balance remaining due on said judgment.

The defendant Vanderbilt then paid to Decker and Brown his aliquot proportion of said judgment and the entire costs in cash, and for the balance Decker and Brown agreed to receive the note of the defendant Vanderbilt indorsed by Cornelius Vanderbilt. At the time of the payment of the money and of the delivery of the note and in consideration therefor, Decker and Brown executed an assignment of the judgment to N. Dane Ellingwood, and countermanded the execution. Mr. Ellingwood, it is alleged, took the assignment to himself to be held by him as security to Cornelius Vanderbilt, as an indemnity to him for his indorsement of Jacob H. Vanderbilt's note. The note, when it fell due, was paid by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

After the assignment of the judgment, Mr. Ellingwood, for the purpose of rendering such assigned judgment an available indemnity to Cornelius Vanderbilt, issued an execution, as attorney of the plaintiffs on the judgment, to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, who levied on the property of the present plaintiffs, who were co-defendants with Jacob Vanderbilt on the judgment, and these plaintiffs then commenced this suit, contending that the payment by Jacob Vanderbilt of his proportion of the judgment, and the giving of the note indorsed by Cornelius Vanderbilt entitled the judgment to be canceled, and, consequently, that there was no authority for proceeding by execution under such judgment against their property. This is the second trial of the case. The former trial resulting in favor of the plaintiff, the defendant Vanderbilt carried it to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals held that a satisfaction of a judgment by a co-judgment debtor canceled the entire judgment as to all the defendants; but that an assignment of a judgment to a third party, who might pay the plaintiff the full amount of the judgment, did not cancel the judgment, but preserved it for the security of the assignee; and as the presumption was that this judgment had been assigned for the security of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was a third party, it was as to him still a judgment, binding the co-defendants for the amount unpaid upon it.

In this view of the case, the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment below, and ordered a new trial, which was now had. Decision reserved.

J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; Chas. M. Da Costa and N. Dane Ellingwood for Vanderbilt.

Powers of a President of a Corporation—Effect of a Levy on Goods Previously Sold, but not Removed.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

James H. Hervy et al. vs. John Kerr.—This was an appeal from a judgment rendered at Trial Term of the Court, before Justice HOFFMAN.

The American Plate Glass Company was organized under the general law for manufacturing purposes. The defendant obtained two judgments against the Company, of which Dr. Sayre was President, in June, 1859; and under execution thereon, as it appears, the Sheriff levied on some $5,000 or $6,000 worth of glass at the establishment of the Company, in Williamsburgh, and sold the same under the direction of the defendant.

The plaintiffs claim that Dr. Sayre, the President, sold the glass to them, to the extent of $5,000, in consideration of $2,500 in cash, and $2,500 of the stock of the Company at 50 per cent. This sale was made, as alleged, to secure their stock, according to an arrangement claimed to have been made at the time, between the plaintiffs and Sayre.

At the time the levy was made, pursuant to the defendant's judgment, the plaintiffs, as appears, had removed about $2,700 worth of the glass, and were then selecting and removing the balance.

The defendant claimed that the Doctor had no authority to make the sale, and that the sale could not for such reasons bind the Company. It was, therefore, urged that the sale was void under the Revised Statutes, the Company being insolvent; and further, that there was no such selection and sale of the property as passed the title before the levy.

The Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs, and the case was now before this Court on appeal. The above questions were discussed and decision was reserved.

Niles and Bagley for plaintiffs; Britton and Ely for defendant.

Sale and Delivery.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

John Wilmot et al. vs. Thos. Richardson et al.—This cause was tried before the late Chief Justice OAKLEY, in 1855, and a verdict was then found for the plaintiffs. The General Term, however, set aside the verdict, and it next came before Chief Justice WOODRUFF, who granted a motion of non-suit against the plaintiffs. A motion for new trial now comes before this Court.

From the pleadings and evidence in the case it would appear that the plaintiffs, as well as the defendants, are doing business in this City, under the respective firm names of John Wilmot & Co. and Thomas Richardson & Co. The action is brought to recover a balance due of $8,000. The controversy between these parties, it appears, had its origin in a sale of flour by the plaintiffs to one Walter Patterson. Patterson, it appears, shipped the flour to Liverpool on consignment to Richardson & Co.'s Liverpool house for sale and return. The flour was sold, and by order of Patterson, it is alleged, Richardson & Co. accounted to Wilmot & Co. for the proceeds over and above advances and charges, and paid over the balance to that firm. From the pleadings it appears that Patterson in 1859 bought of Wilmot & Co. 1,897 barrels of flour for $15,109 87 to be paid for in cash on delivery, representing that the flour was for Richardson & Co., and that they were to advance the cash for the same. That, therefore, plaintiffs delivered the flour on shipboard and handed the ship's receipts to Patterson, who promised to get the money from Richardson & Co. at once, and pay it over to the plaintiffs. It further appears that Patterson, in May, 1859, paid the plaintiffs the sum of $5,000, telling them that Richardson & Co. had refused to advance the money as they had promised. That through Patterson, Richardson & Co. had received the ship's receipts, Wilmot & Co. therefor threatened to stop the flour if the cash were not advanced; they were then told that the ship had sailed, but that they need have no apprehensions for the money would be paid. On these facts the plaintiffs allege that the defendants came into possession of their flour fraudulently.

The answer of the defendants denies throughout all these statements, and further avers that they agreed to advance Patterson $7 per barrel on flour shipped by him to their house in Liverpool. That he accordingly shipped the flour and took the advances thereon. That they accepted Patterson's order in favor of the plaintiff for the net proceeds of the flour after deducting advances and charges, and that in September, 1859, they paid over such net balance to the plaintiffs, taking their receipt, expressed to be "balance in full of proceeds of sales of flour as per your acceptance of Patterson's order in our favor." It is contended on the part of the plaintiff that the custom of the trade is payment simultaneously with delivery, and this having been omitted, evaded or refused by the vendee on getting the goods under his control, the delay was merely conditional, and the non-payment would be an act of fraud entering into the original agreement, which would render the whole contract void, and the seller would have a right instantly to reclaim his goods; that in such case, if the purchaser sell to a third person, who buys them for value, and without notice, the lien of the original owner remains, and he may retake them from such subsequent purchaser. It is contended on the part of the defendants that Wilmot & Co. ratified their sale and delivery to Patterson; that before parting with the ship's receipts the plaintiffs had notice that the flour was to be consigned to the defendants' Liverpool house; that on such a state of facts no fraud in the transaction can be alleged against the defendants.

Edwards Pierrepont for plaintiffs; Chas. O'Conor for defendants.

Injunction in the Ejectment Suit denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Gustavus C. Brown vs. Julius G. Huszock.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The motion was for an injunction to restrain proceedings in ejectment in regard to premises, No. 669 Broadway. The Court now denied the motion with $10 costs.

Jury Disagree.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Bonney.

Williams vs. Tucker.—A report of this case appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury, after being out some time, returned and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and they were accordingly discharged.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

The Justices of the First Judicial District have issued the following order:

A new calendar of causes noticed for trial will be made up for the January Term, 1861, on which Notes of Issue must be filed on or before Friday, the 23d day of December inst.

All Notes of Issue for that and every subsequent Term, must state distinctly the nature of the issue.

Such Notes of Issue, for January Term, shall also state whether the cause was on the calendar at the close of December Term, 1860, and if so, shall state the number of the cause on that calendar; and Notes of Issue for other Terms shall state whether the cause is then on the calendar, and the number thereof; and if the cause has been marked "down" on the calendar, in 1860, it must be so stated on the Note of Issue, and the date thereof, which shall be the date of issue on the new calendar.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the calendar, unless the Note of Issue therein conforms to the foregoing directions.

And when a cause is placed on the calendar, it will not be necessary to file it in any Note of Issue for the subsequent Terms of the year. Such calendar will be continued for the succeeding Terms until the causes thereon are disposed of.

JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Bingham et al. vs. Disbrow et al.*—Decree settled.

Myers vs. Rider et al.—Motion granted without costs.

Frost vs. Oakley.—The order cannot be granted on the papers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*William H. Hyde et al. vs. Samuel Baldwin et al.*—Motion for an injunction and receiver granted—$10 costs of the motion to the plaintiffs' to be costs in the cause.

Same vs. Same.—Commission granted with a stay of thirty days—with $10 costs of motion, to abide the event of the defendants' recovery of the costs in the cause.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Hezel vs. Harmann.*—Motion granted with $7 costs, to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 11.

$55,000	U. S. 6s, '67	95	100	Reading R. ...s20	32
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68	96	100	do	32½
50,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou	85	100	do	33
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s	99	5	Mich. Cen. R.	45
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	67	50	do ...s30	45¼
5,000	do	67⅛	50	do	45⅛
4,000	Virginia St. 6s	74½	150	do	45⅛
4,000	do	74	50	do	45⅛
1,000	N. C. State 6s	80	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	12
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	64½	100	do	12¼
5,000	do ...b30	65½	475	do	12½
5,000	do ...b10	64½	50	Chi., B. & Q. R. ...s30	61
5,000	do	64¼	57	do	61
5,600	do ...s60	64	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	28½
3,500	H. R. R. 1st Mtg.	101	50	do	28¼
10,000	Ill. C. R. Bs. ...s15	83	250	do ...s30	28
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	53	325	do	28
16	Bank of Commerce	87½	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	56
5	Metropolitan Bank	98	50	do ...s30	56
23	do	97	100	do ...s10	56½
55	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	82	150	do	56⅝
50	do ...s60	80	50	do ...s10	56¾
150	Cumber. Coal Pref.	8	650	do	57
25	Pacific Mail S. Co.	79½	200	do ...stwk	57
75	do	80	350	do ...s10	57
1027	New-York Cen. R.	74	21	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	88
1300	do	73¾	250	Gal. & Chic. R. ...c	62½
500	do ...s30	73½	170	do	62¼
1000	do ...s30	73	100	do ...s10	62¼
50	do ...s30	72¾	50	do ...b30	62¾
575	do ...s3	73⅜	50	do	62½
150	do ...s10	73½	800	do	62
300	do ...s10	73¼	1400	do ...s30	61½
100	Erie Railroad ...s15	24½	300	do ...s30	61
350	do	24½	200	do ...s20	61½
100	do ...s30	24	260	Cleve. & Tol. R.	23¼
100	do	24⅛	100	do	23
155	Hudson Riv. R.	37½	100	do	22¾
150	do	38	150	Chi. & Rk. I. R. ...s30	45¼
50	do	37⅝	30	do	45½
200	do	37	100	do	45¼
400	do ...s30	36½	200	do ...stwk	45¼
150	do ...s30	36¾	200	do	46
100	Harlem R. Pref.	29½	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	7½
200	LaC. & Mil. R.	1			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	68	250	Mich. Cen. R.	46
2,000	do	68½	50	do	45¾
20,000	Virginia State 6s	75	100	do	45½
7,000	Missouri State 6s	65	150	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	12½
3,000	do	64¾	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	64
2,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	80	150	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	27
1,000	Erie 2d Mt. Bs. Ex	88	50	do ...s10	28¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	84	100	Panama Railroad	111
25	Bank New-York	90	50	do ...s30	110
15	Pac. M. S. Co.	79	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	73½	200	do ...s10	56½
350	do ...s10	73¼	25	do	56½
500	do	73¼	100	do ...s10	56¼
50	Erie Railroad	25¼	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	61½
50	Hud. River R.	37½	50	do	61
100	do ...s30	37	100	do ...s10	60½
150	do	37¼	125	do ...b30	62
100	Harlem Railroad	13½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	22¼
200	do ...s30	13	100	do ...b10	22½
100	do ...s30	12⅞	225	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	46
100	Harlem R. Pref.	31	100	do ...b30	46½
100	Reading Railroad	33			

TUESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

We have to report a very excited and unsettled market for Stocks to-day; the various fluctuations being controlled by political news and gossip from the seat of Government. The differences in price varied from 2 to 4 ₩ cent., compared with yesterday's closing rates, and from 3 to 5 ₩ cent. from the lowest sales of the same day. The fluctuations were also wide between the Board and Street sales, particularly on New-York Central, which at one time brought 75⅛ ₩ cent, on the Street—the highest official sales being at 74 ₩ cent., and the closing terms, late in the afternoon, 73⅞@73⅞ ₩ cent. The impression in regard to the Washington news in the morning papers was generally favorable, more with reference to the question of time, than final settlement of the sectional difficulty. The Press dispatches in the afternoon wrought no change in this impression, but some of the private telegraphic advices were said to discourage the hope of conciliation. The demand for Stocks improved with the recovery in price, and the amount of orders to buy, judged by the printed sales, and the fair comparative rates at which the market closed, was better than usual of late, though confined for the most part to the Railway speculators and a few parcels of State Securities. The Federal Stocks were again pressed on sale, and $50,000 of the new fives done at 85 ₩ cent., the lowest figure, we believe, for a Federal Security since the War of 1812-15. That even the prospective terrors of disunion are greater, if possible, than actual foreign war, in their financial effect, is sufficiently as well as deplorably evident this week in the utter prostration of Government Credit, whether in the shape of a Funded Stock or of Treasury Bills. The immediate condition of the Treasury may and doubtless has something to do with the discredit of the latter, but ought to have no weight upon the Funded Stock, the January interest on which, in Gold, will unquestionably be paid. For Tennessees the price recovered to 68½; Missouris, 64½; Virginias, 74⅜ and North Carolinas, 80. The Shares of the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies' were firmer and higher, and the general Railway list, while leaving off unsettled, is finally called 2½ ₩ cent higher on the average than on Monday, viz.:

Central	73¾	Illinois Central	57½
Erie	25¾	Galena	61¼
Hudson	37½	Quincy	63½
Harlem	13⅜	Toledo	23
Harlem Preferred	31½	Michigan Southern	12¼
Michigan Central	45⅝	Mich. Guaranteed	27
Panama	111	Pacific	79

There is no improvement in trade and money affairs. There is, possibly, less pressure to make forced sales on the Corn Exchange, since the heavy failures of last week among the factors have withdrawn a good many samples at present currency. But the difficulty encountered by exporters in passing their Exchange, and the disposition of home buyers to supply themselves sparingly, or from day to day, together with the heavy stock of Grain and Flour, made a dull market. The merchants in the Grocery and General Foreign Merchandise line are equally discouraged in making sales and cashing their paper after the sales are effected. The dullness of collections from the interior is generally complained of by the jobbers, and while most of their payments ahead for some weeks are either provided for, or may be so, at Bank, so as to carry them over the approaching holidays into the New Year, they have unquestionably used up and hypothecated the largest share of their short and available Receivables; so that without relief to the markets here, or the exchanges and collections in the interior, much trouble is apprehended later in the season. Some sales of first-class paper were again made, to-day, at 12@18@21 ₩ cent, these irregular terms being governed by the fancy of buyers for particular names. At Bank the offerings, this morning, were generally heavy. Exchange on England for the Boston mail was 97 to 101 for merchant signatures and 101@103 for Bankers; the supply still greatly in excess of the trade and speculative demand. On Paris f5.60@f5.45.

It is due to Messrs. MARCUSE & BALTZER, whose names were mentioned in the note of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., respecting the bark *Cora*, published in our last paper, to say that they had no more to do with and were quite as ignorant of the purchase of the slave bark, as the Bank of America and Continental Bank, upon whom their "checks" were drawn. The checks were paid out in the course of an ordinary money transaction in a bill or bills of Exchange, and the original indorsements thereon, which we have seen, show that they passed through several hands before reaching Messrs. MORGAN & CO.

Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH, the Receiver of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, has filed his reports in the mortgage suits against the said Company. The following table will show the receipts and disbursements:

Joseph Walker et. al., Trustees, *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, (2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Mortgage suits:)

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Aug. 30	$604,928 50	$521,181 85
Sept. 30	728,715 33	659,471 95

James Brown et al. *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, (4th and 5th Mortgage suits:)

Sept. 30—Receipts, including balance at last report	$728,715 33
Sept. 30—Disbursements	659,471 95
Oct. 31—Receipts, including balance by last report	978,848 07
Oct. 31—Disbursements	623,868 79
Balance on hand	$355,979 28
Unpaid interest on 2d and 3d Mortgages	303,185 00
Available balance	$52,794 28

A mercantile correspondent sends us a memorandum of the heavy decline in prices on the Corn Exchange and in the Grocery trade, since the crisis set in, by way of urging moneyed men to put their surplus means in Grain, Flour, Cotton, Sugar, &c., at the present low and greatly depressed currency, instead of Stocks, which he contends have not fallen in proportion. We do not care to go over the whole ground of his communication, but annex his figures of the difference on the Corn Exchange alone:

Average prices from Nov. 1 to Nov. 3, 1860:	
Red Winter Wheat, ₩ bushel	$1 36@$1 38
Extra State Flour, ₩ bbl	5 45@ 5 55
Mixed Indian Corn, ₩ 56 lbs	71@ 72
Prices Dec. 10, 1860:	
Red Winter Wheat, ₩ 60 lbs	1 12@ 1 15
Extra State Flour, ₩ bbl	4 60@ 4 70
Indian Corn, ₩ 56 lbs	59@ 60
Decline in Wheat, 17 ₩ cent.	
Decline in Flour, 17¼ ₩ cent.	
Decline in Indian Corn, 16¾ ₩ cent.	

MEM.—On forced sales, a further ₩ centum of decline has been submitted to, say 20@25 ₩ cent.

The statements of the Philadelphia Banks for the past two weeks compare as follows:

	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.	
Capital Stock	$11,806,160	$11,806,400	Inc. $240
Loans	26,973,207	27,087,587	Inc. 114,380
Specie	3,333,827	3,557,067	Inc. 223,240
Due from other banks	1,954,641	1,849,597	Dec. 105,044
Due to other banks	3,237,424	2,986,360	Dec. 248,936
Deposits	15,051,130	15,173,347	Dec. 122,217
Circulation	2,537,983	2,661,196	Dec. 123,263

The Albany papers report as follows of the Canal receipts:

"The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the 1st week of December, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barl'y, bu.
1860	23,500	1,329,800	383,200	79,700
1859	53,300	248,400	59,000	277,800
Dec.	29,800	Inc. 981,400	324,100	Dec. 198,100

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1860	1,175,200	19,557,400	14,290,800	2,871,600
1859	903,300	5,110,500	2,466,200	3,305,300
Inc.	271,900	14,446,900	11,824,600	Dec. 566,600

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 3,161,280 bbls. Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th of December, have been as follow:

Canal open.	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	1,175,100	903,296	1,860,300
Wheat, bush	19,557,400	5,110,533	8,232,700
Corn, bush	14,290,800	2,466,207	6,697,700
Barley, bush	2,871,600	3,305,279	3,422,200
Rye, bush	336,600	392,760	507,600
Oats, bush	6,717,600	6,403,400	5,127,100
Pork, bbls	7,246	41,886	38,700
Beef, bbls	10,962	28,920	76,108
Cheese, lbs	12,651,200	13,592,900	9,198,000
Lard	976,200	3,551,800	4,023,200
Butter	2,881,600	3,934,900	3,955,800
Bacon	449,800	1,773,400	3,190,600
Wool	2,030,400	3,031,100	2,896,500

In the above statement the receipts for the entire season of Canal navigation in 1858 and 1859 are given. Those of 1860 only until Saturday morning.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$23,957 16
Total payments	80,222 11
Total balance	2,935,387 76

The receipts include $20,000 for customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,089,563	$1,666,969	$2,147,413
Previously reported	57,347,658	61,897,704	92,587,806
Since Jan. 1	$58,417,221	$63,564,673	$94,735,219

Treasury Relief and Public Convenience.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In all our financial troubles the methods the Government has taken to carry the Treasury through the crisis have only increased the difficulty in the community, and must necessarily do so now, without a system is pursued entirely at variance with former proceedings.

I would suggest as the most feasible mode of at once relieving the Treasury Department, and at the same time not oppressing the community, would be the issue of ten millions of Exchequer Bills, payable to bearer (without interest) reissuable in payment at the Sub-Treasuries, etc., till 1863.

These being received by the Government at par, might be received by the Banks on deposit and paid out as circulation. They would aid the community at once by adding to the circulating medium, and regulate domestic Exchange with equal celerity.

The plan is so simple and the advantages so obvious, that it requires no argument, but can be perceived at a glance, and thereby save much trouble.

G. H. B.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 7,713 bbls. Flour, 263 bbls. Corn Meal, 15,929 bushels Wheat, 7,032 bushels Corn, 18,843 bushels Oats, 1,352 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,345 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $5 for Pots, and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in request at from 10½c.@13c. ₩ lb. The inquiry for other kinds has been limited, including Java, at 16c.@16½c., and Maracaibo at 13½c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, to-day, 38,186 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 9,970 mats and 2,099 bags Java, 21,953 bags Rio, 3,464 bags Maracaibo, and 700 bags St. Domingo.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Dec. 8, New-Orleans	40,000
Dec. 8, Baltimore	23,000
Dec. 8, Philadelphia	5,000
Dec. 11, New-York	21,953
Grand total	89,953

COTTON—Has attracted rather more attention, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,200 bales in lots, including Middling Upland, at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₩ lb. The business of the week, ending last evening, in this market, Messrs. NIELL, BROS. & CO., notice thus: "There is no improvement to notice in this market. The same dull inactivity, occasioned by the financial difficulties, continues to rule, and business remains at a stand. There is no disposition to touch the staple, and the principal movement is in sending forward on consignment, holders finding it impossible to realize. The home trade merely purchase to supply their immediate wants. Prices are entirely nominal. Middling Uplands is quoted 9¾c.@10c., with sales of about 2,500 bales for the week." Referring to the Crop prospects, they add: "The supply of Cotton from the present crop becomes a matter of more and more uncertainty as the political and financial disturbances increase. The deliveries at the ports have already been seriously restricted, and there is a deficiency to-day, including telegraph dates, of nearly 350,000 bales from last year. It is, therefore, impossible to measure the result on the whole crop should these influences continue to operate through the Winter. The opinion is freely expressed that planters will not readily market their crops in face of the deteriorated value, and a reduction of crop estimates from this cause has become quite general at the South. In the present unsettled condition of business, however, the value of the staple is not ruled by the prospective supply, but entirely by the wants of the seller, and prices, therefore, exhibit great irregularity. There is no improvement in financial matters, and exchanges are even more unsettled than before. At New-Orleans, Sterling has fluctuated from 90 to 97 ₩ cent., and occasionally been utterly unsalable during the week. In this market there is no demand, and the rates have become entirely nominal. The political question of the day involves the most serious considerations for the Cotton trade, not the least of which is the probable effect upon future cultivation. The effect of our recent advices in Liverpool is awaited with no little anxiety. The regular business for Great Britain has been almost suspended from the impossibility of negotiating exchange, and much of the Cotton now shipping is on factors' and planters' account. The deficiency of 151,000 bales already in the exports thither must be largely increased as the season progresses. Calculations for the future supply to England must be based upon the stock now in Liverpool, the quantity known to be at sea, and the stock already in our ports; but not upon our future receipts at the ports, as they will be governed entirely by political and financial developments."

FLOUR AND MEAL—With light receipts and a moderately active inquiry, prices of State and Western Flour have advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. to-day. Sales have been reported of 10,800 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 35@$4 50; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 55@$4 75, the lower rate with check to-day, but most of the sales of straight shipping lots were made at $4 60@$4 65; superfine Western at $4 30@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 70; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 85@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$4 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35	@$4 50
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85	@ 5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 90
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is quiet, at old prices. Sales since our last, 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 10@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 75@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant and quoted higher to-day. The demand has been fair, partly from speculators. Sales have been reported of 45,600 bushels, including poor white Western (in store,) at $1 22; red Western at $1 14; Milwaukee Club, inferior to good, at $1 03@$1 08, and choice No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 05 ₩ bushel. Corn is doing better. The inquiry is moderate. Sales of 42,500 bushels, at 59c.@60c. chiefly at 59c.@59½c. for mixed Western ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet and unsettled; sales, 9,000 bushels, part good State, at 75c. ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at 65c.; sales 800 bushel. Oats are dull and heavy, including Canada at 36½c.@37c.; Western 35½c.@36½c.; and State at 36½c.@37½c. ₩ bushel. The receipts at tide water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th of December, have been as follows:

Canal open.	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	1,175,100	903,296	1,860,300
Wheat, bush	19,557,400	5,110,533	8,232,700
Corn, bush	14,290,800	2,466,207	6,697,700
Barley, bush	2,871,600	3,305,279	3,422,200
Rye, bush	336,600	392,760	507,600
Oats, bush	6,717,600	6,403,400	5,127,100

HAY—Sales have been reported of 650 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in limited request to-day at from 28c.@34c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 100 tons Scotch Pig, on private terms.

LEAD—Is inactive and prices nominal.

LEATHER—All kinds have been in limited request at drooping prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after, and sales have been confined to small lots, including Mess at $16 25@$16 50, and Prime at $10@$10 25 ₩ bbl. Nothing new in cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is heavy and lower. Sales 370 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is inactive and prices favor buyers; sales 100 bbls. at $9 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$13 75 ₩ bbl. Butter sells slowly at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of only small lots have been reported, at $2 87@$3 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., chiefly at 17½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Heavier engagements have been reported, to-day, especially of Flour for London. Rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13½d.; Corn, 12½d.@13d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₩ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ⅜d.@½d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@15d. ₩ bushel; Peas, 14½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ⅜d.@½d. ₩ lb. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.

PERSONAL.

NELLIE W., UTICA—A LETTER ON THE way from G. S. W.

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AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE of Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, wishes to teach the English branches and music, in a school or private family, either in or out of the City. Best of reference given. Address, for two weeks, B. E. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

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HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

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AT RETAIL.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
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Invite their friends and the public in general to an carl call at their annual exhibition of
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PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABlished, successful retail clothing business, in this City; the present proprietor, being engaged in another firm, has not the necessary time to devote to it. The applicant must be able to furnish from $6,000 to $8,000 cash capital, and must be fully competent to take charge of and manage the business. This is a rare opportunity for a man with the necessary means and ability, and to such a one a liberal and advantageous arrangement will be offered. Communications, with real name, addressed "CLOTHING, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention, and be treated confidentially.

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A. RUMRILL & CO.,
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Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

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WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LAST EVENING, BY A LADY, IN 6TH-av., between 28th and 30th sts., a steel-frame brown leather PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a sum of money and a gold shirt stud. The finder will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 94 West 27th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Fille du Regiment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Macbeth.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Model Hypocrite.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Merchant's Steed—The Lottery Ticket—The Smuggler's Daughter.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Masaniello—Morning Call—What Is It?—Aztec Children.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches announce that Hon. James B. Guthrie of Kentucky, has been tendered, and has accepted, the post of Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Cobb. It is understood that the place was first offered to Hon. L. O'B. Branch, of North Carolina, but that he declined it.

The debate on the question of secession, commenced in Congress on Monday, was continued yesterday in both Houses, and occupied the attention of the Senate until late in the afternoon. Although the discussion was animated, the temper of Senators was good—the most violent demonstration being from Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, the tone of whose remarks was generally deprecated. Before the debate commenced, the House Treasury Note and Loan bill was referred to the Committee on Finance; and subsequently, on motion of Mr. Hale, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire whether the expenses of the Army cannot be reduced without detriment. The resolution of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, was then taken up, and Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, proceeded to give his views in reference to secession. He announced himself a thorough Union man, and declared himself ready, like Mr. Douglas, to go with men of every party who will devote themselves to the work of rescuing the country from impending danger. Mr. Iverson declared that the South did not fear the operation of the Personal Liberty bills, nor care for the operation of the Fugitive Slave law. If she were left to herself, the slave population would increase in thirty years from four and a half to thirty millions; and if, on the contrary, the North prevailed, universal emancipation would eventually take place. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Pugh, of Ohio, Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, Green, of Missouri, Douglas, of Illinois, Fitch, of Indiana, Powell, of Kentucky, Wade, of Ohio, Davis, of Mississippi, Mason, of Virginia, Collamer, of Vermont, Brown, of Mississippi, Iverson, of Georgia, and Wigfall, of Texas—the prominent point being the violations of the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. Douglas combated the idea that because the rights of the Southern States had been violated they were justified in breaking up the Union. In the House, business was confined principally to the consideration of the construction of the Select Committee on the perilous condition of the Union, and the results to be effected by it. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, announced himself as a Union man, and desired that the Committee should commence its labors as soon as possible, as immediate action became necessary, in view of the fact that the Convention called in his State would meet on the 7th of January. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, declared his intention to serve on the Committee. He had entertained an opinion that the Southern members should withdraw, and leave the Republicans to submit a report, but his views had undergone a modification. The House, 101 to 95, then refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins of Florida; when that gentleman refused positively to serve. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, then asked to be excused, and objection being made by Mr. Smith, of Virginia, another long debate ensued. Mr. Smith expressed surprise that the Republicans had thus far declined to participate in the discussions. It was intimated in rejoinder that the Republicans did not refuse to discuss the questions in issue, but they considered that the proper time for discussion would be after the Committee had made a report. The House did not take a vote on the question of excusing Mr. Boyce. Mr. Sherman reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and one for the support of the Indian Department. The petition of Thaddeus Hyatt, relative to the sufferers in Kansas, was also introduced, and referred to the Committee on Territories. To-day the States will be called in regular order for bills and resolutions, and those relative to the condition of the Union will go to the Select Committee.

A Convention of citizens of New-Jersey, called by the leaders in that State of the Bell-Everett, Breckinridge and Douglas organizations, to consider the condition of National affairs, and concert such measures as might seem advisable in the present crisis, was held at Trenton yesterday. Commodore Stockton, Chairman of a Committee appointed to draft them, presented an address to the country at large, and a series of resolutions, in which it was declared that the North is to blame for the present condition of the country, and should recede from the position she has occupied. Addresses were delivered by Col. Wm. C. Alexander, who presided, Commodore Stockton and O. S. Halstead. Mr. James Rusling, a Republican, attempted to speak, but was hissed and threatened with expulsion. He persisted, and finally the Chairman, who had recognized his right to the floor, put the question on the adoption of the address and resolutions, amid great confusion. They were carried, and the Convention adjourned.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d, passed Cape Race yesterday morning, and a summary of her news, which is one week later, has reached us by telegraph. In a political point of view, the intelligence is unimportant—the only item worthy of note being that the garrison of Gaeta had made a sortie and had been repulsed with great loss. The financial crisis in this country has caused large exportations of specie from England, and the *Europa* has a considerable amount on board. Large shipments were expected to be made by the *Atlantic*, which would sail on the 5th inst. These shipments caused a renewal of gold withdrawals from the Bank, which had previously reduced its rate of discount.

Alfred Buchanan, the young man who was arrested at Susquehannah, Penn., supposed to be the murderer of Mrs. Shancks, was yesterday brought back to this City. He denies having committed the offence, but circumstances seem to point directly to him as the guilty party, and his assertions of innocence are not credited. His parents state that he is half-witted, and that it was necessary some years since to place him in the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island. These representations seem to be well authenticated by the young man's appearance. The inquest will be resumed this afternoon.

John Wilson and Hans Olsen, charged with voluntarily serving on board of the slave-bark *Cora*, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Morell, at the United States Grand Jury Room, Judge Roosevelt and Mr. Henry appearing to prosecute for the Government. The ship's articles were offered in evidence, and the crew list, containing the names of the officers and crew of the *Cora*, and certified by a Notary as correct, all the crew having been born in the United States except one, the steward. Mr. Donohue appeared as counsel for the accused, and asked an adjournment, in order that he might confer with his clients. The case was postponed to Friday next, at noon.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, last evening, addressed an audience of 132 persons, at Cooper Institute, on the "Perils of the Union." Feeling, in common with many others, the necessity of wise counsel in the affairs of State, he undertook to give it, and at the same time administered a rebuke to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose Thanksgiving sermon did not suit the views entertained by Mr. Smith.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of Daniel Finley for the murder of his wife was commenced, and will be proceeded with to-day. In the General Sessions, several small cases were disposed of, and one prisoner was sent four years and six months to State Prison, on his plea of arson in the fourth degree.

Breadstuffs attracted more attention, and prices were firmer. Cotton was also rather more sought after. Rio Coffee was in request. Provisions, Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Fish, Metals, Hemp, Hops, Oils, Naval Stores, and Tobacco, were generally quiet. Whisky was inquired for, as were likewise Hay and Clover-seed. Freights were somewhat brisker; heavy engagements of Flour (over 12,000 bbls.) having been reported for London. Rates, however, were lower.

In the Cattle Market, yesterday, Beeves were in lighter supply and generally of poor quality. The few good cattle offered brought ½c.@½c. ℔ lb. above last week's rates; but ordinary and poor grades sold very little, if any higher, than one week ago. Trade was dull, and a fair proportion of the cattle was left over for to-day. About 3,000 were in the Forty-fourth-street yards, or 1,000 less than last week. The top price was 9½c., except, perhaps, three very choice steers, which may prove to be near 10c. when killed and weighed. Fair beeves were offered at 8c., light "hoppers," and coarse, rough old oxen, at 6c.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

We have the gratifying report this morning that Hon. J. B. Guthrie has accepted the seat in the Cabinet vacated by Mr. Cobb. We hope it may prove to be true. The change will be a happy one. During the previous administration of the Treasury by Mr. Guthrie, the financial affairs of the Government and country were never more satisfactorily conducted. The commercial community felt that perfect confidence in the caution, economy and resources of the Secretary, without which the utmost timidity and distrust are so apt to prevail in the conduct of business, and the basis of a panic is so often prepared. There is every reason to believe that if any one is competent to remedy the confusion and embarrassment in which the national finances have been left by the retiring Secretary, it will be the practical and experienced Kentuckian.

It must also be regarded as an encouraging omen, that the seat of a Disunionist at the Federal Council board is thus supplied by a staunch and faithful friend of the Union. The recent letter of Mr. Guthrie on the scheme of secession was a courageous stroke on the side of the Union and the Constitution. It came in good time; for unreasonable doubts had been expressed about the disposition of the Northern Slave States in the crisis; and rumors involving some of those reliable conservative names, upon which our confidence in those States has always depended, had obtained mischievous circulation. The voice of Mr. Guthrie at this crisis, coming as it did from a consistent Democrat, who had just demonstrated his party loyalty by supporting Mr. Breckinridge, and who could as largely as any member of his party at the South, influence the hesitating and uncertain, was of great value in arresting that sweeping tendency toward secession which three weeks since was rolling up unpleasantly close to Mason's and Dixon's line. For this we have cause to be grateful to the new Secretary, and to confide not only in his ability but in his unalterable patriotism.

In nothing, perhaps, is this latter quality more discernable than in the mere fact of an acceptance of this position under the circumstances. Thanks to the plots of his Secessionist friends, and to his own incapacity, Mr. Cobb has left the finances in hopeless confusion. There is no money to pay even the current expenses of Government. Every department of the public service is clamoring loudly for pay; and the Treasury is bare. The disunion agitation has deferred the payments on the recent Ten Million loan; and the promised issue of Treasury Notes, owing to the same cause, is likely to be received in the market at a depreciated rate. The Administration of Mr. Buchanan, struck with impotence, is within three months of dissolution. With such a position of things, it would be quite rational to expect Mr. Guthrie to consider rather his own well-established reputation, and to hesitate long before he should stake it upon an experiment so fraught with peril, and so thankless. Should he fail, criticism is always likely to be unjust and unsparing; should he succeed, he will have what in his section may not be the most desirable sort of credit, that of repairing the mischief done by a strictly Southern *régime*, and handing over to its Northern successor the monetary interests of the nation in a perfectly healthy and solvent condition. It is this latter credit we cordially wish him.

Incendiarism of the Herald.—Our excited correspondent, "Vigilant," wastes his breath in denouncing the *Herald* and its Editor. They are doing now but what they have been doing for twenty years. There never has been a time when that paper was not doing everything in its power to inflame the worst passions of the worst class of the community; and it is doing nothing more now. It seeks to increase the excitement of the public mind—to fan the flame that threatens to consume the whole fabric of society, and to incite mobs and riots in the heart of our own community. But it has always done that—and the merchants and business men of the City have always sustained it in doing so. They are sustaining it now, and they will doubtless continue to do so to the end of the chapter.

While this continues to be the case we have no disposition, and do not feel called upon, to interfere. The merchants are quite competent to protect their own interests, and they ought to understand them. If they thrive by panics, and political excitements, and predictions of anarchy, public tumult, and the general reign of lawless turbulence—predictions which are intended and calculated to secure their own fulfillment,—they do quite right to sustain the *Herald* by their subscriptions and advertisements. Whenever they are satisfied that it is not for their interest, they will probably change their practice.

There are some indications that they are beginning to suspect the wisdom of their past policy. The *Herald* shows signs of financial distress. Its plunges after excitements are more desperate and reckless than usual. Its profits have very largely fallen away, and something must be pardoned to its desire of regaining them. There is some consolation in reflecting that all great evils, when they become desperate, work their own cure.

The Burch Divorce Case.

The trial of Mr. Burch, the Chicago banker, for conspiracy against his wife, has ended in his conviction. This was not the form which the suit assumed,—but it was the issue which was really tried. The guilt or innocence of his wife became, long before the trial was over, entirely a secondary point in the minds of the jury and of the public at large. And the result of the long inquiry was not so much to acquit the wife of the crime alleged against her, as to decide that, if committed at all, it was through the procurement of her husband, and in pursuance of a plot which he had laid for her destruction.

We think there are very few who will dissent from the substantial justice of this decision. It is very clear that Burch is heartless, mercenary, and utterly unscrupulous in the pursuit of his selfish objects. He married his wife for the profitable connections the alliance would give him. He introduced Stuart into his family, knowing thoroughly his reputation, facilitated in every way his intimacy with his wife, encouraged his attentions, and laid the basis, deliberately if not intentionally, for the result on the strength of which, after extorting a surrender of her dowry, he claimed a divorce from his wife. He based this claim on an alleged confession of his wife's guilt,—which, according to his own acknowledgment, he extorted from her by falsely pretending to know more than he did—by peremptory and reiterated accusations—by harrassing and bewildering cross-questionings, and by a general system of constraint, one feature of which is frankly described by himself as "shaking his fist in her face." The testimony of servants to remonstrances, and weepings, and cries of expostulation, gives us glimpses of still more energetic tortures administered in the secrecy of their private chamber. There was no room left to doubt that he himself had framed this confession, which his wife was made to swear she had written and signed of her own free will—that its specifications of crime were what he had forced her to confess by the torture and terror he had inflicted, and that dates were picked up by him, not from any knowledge of facts, but from coincidences he had carefully hunted up and made to suit his purpose.

In short, the general impression made by the evidence at the trial was, that Burch had deliberately laid a plot to betray his wife into crime, in order that he might take advantage of her guilt to rid himself of her companionship. With this conviction, it became a matter of minor importance whether he had succeeded in the first part of his scheme or not. The jury were evidently determined that he should not reap the benefit at which he aimed. No man has a right to profit by his own wrong,—and it was clearly this principle which defeated Mr. Burch in the suit he had commenced.

As for the question of his wife's guilt it is scarcely worth while to make it a matter of public controversy. The proof of it consists in her alleged confessions, and in the language of private letters written subsequently, and after she must have been fully aware of the construction to be placed upon them. The evidence thus afforded is very strong,—scarcely, indeed, to be outweighed by the solemn and direct denial of Stuart, and by the utter absence of confirming testimony from any other quarter. Different conclusions will probably be arrived at according to the different temperaments of those who form them.

It is very evident that Mr. Burch had willing accomplices to his plot, in some of the members of his own family, and that quite a new phase of pastoral duty is revealed in the conduct of the clergyman to whom Mrs. Burch wrote a letter, full of penitence and contrition for sins of which her keen sensibilities led her to speak in extravagant and exaggerated terms. Her spiritual adviser, to whom she had gone for consolation, hands the letter to her husband—who happens to be one of his wealthiest parishioners—to figure as a confession of the specific crime he was trying to fix upon her! The confessional would speedily be abolished if such a use of its secrets were to become habitual.

His Honor to become His Majesty.—We learn that invitations were issued upon last Saturday to many eminent "Fusionists" for a meeting to be held last Monday afternoon at the office of his Honor the Mayor. The cards of invitation gave only vague hints as to the objects of the proposed conference; but those who are in the secret say, that the Mayor is anxious to erect the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, together with the City of New-York, into an independent Sovereignty, to be called either the State or Kingdom of Manhattan. Whether His Honor the Mayor is in favor of adhering to the republican form of government, with only the security of a patent vesting the Governorship in himself for life; or whether he has finally resolved on declaring an unlimited monarchy, with provisions for retaining the succession in his heirs-male forever,—we have not yet been able to ascertain.

But the secession of the counties and the city named from the balance of the State, is only the beginning of that dismemberment which some few demagogues of our City have in active contemplation. No less than three independent governments are already marked out in the map of our State; and, doubtless, before these patriots get through their useful labors, every sheriff will insist upon having his county erected into a separate principality or dukedom. Townships will next declare themselves independent of Counties, and thus the process of disintegration is to go on forever. His Honor the Mayor, has declared in favor of having this latest of modern improvements duly inaugurated—his object evidently being to win another crown of popular martrydom by the assumption of a position so obnoxious as to force the State Legislature to again remove him from office. Such a removal would be a new lease of life to his waning power, and we may therefore conclude that he will leave no stone unturned, no act of audacity untried, in his efforts to procure "another flagrant act of Republican aggression on municipal rights."

As to the schemes for breaking up the Empire State into fragments, the few respectable men who may be misled into countenancing any such desperate movement, should think twice and yet twice again, before lending their names and exertions to an enterprise only redeemed from absurdity by the eminent perniciousness and wickedness of its motives. Whatever possible color of right may be thrown around the deliberate withdrawal of a sovereign State from the Confederacy, there can be no pretence of legality to shield from responsibility those demagogues who, at such a time as this, would inflame the citizens of one county or half a dozen counties into rebellion against the State Government.

The Slave-Trade Case Ended.

Last Monday we called attention to the apparent completeness of evidence against the three officers of the slave-bark *Cora*, sent back to this port in charge of a prize crew from the Coast of Africa. No better case to serve as a test in reference to the possibility of enforcing the laws against slave-trading could have been prepared, even by the agreement of counsel on both sides. All three men were on board the vessel and acting as mates at the time of her capture on the high seas by the frigate *Constellation*; and under the hatches of the *Cora* were found no less than 700 negroes densely packed together.

Even while calling attention to the completeness of the evidence, it was with a sure foreboding that by some deliberate hocus-pocus or other on the part of those in authority, the necessity for convicting and punishing these men would be evaded. Had the case been less perfect in all its branches, some mistake in the technicalities might have been relied upon to secure their acquittal; but with such manifest and absolute proofs of their guilt, the officers at this port who represent the policy and wishes of Mr. Buchanan, had to take rougher chances than usual in order to evade a verdict of "guilty" against the prisoners.

It is but a few weeks since Judge Roosevelt, as the representative of the President, stood up in open Court and made announcement that "the moral sense" of the community had changed in reference to the Slave-trade, no longer regarding it as that "piracy" which the laws of Congress pronounce it to be; and that the President was so strongly impressed with this view of the case, that under no circumstances would he sign a death-warrant against any prisoner found guilty in the capital degree, of having been engaged in the business. This declaration was made in Court by the person who receives salary as prosecuting officer of the United States, and met with no rebuke from the Bench. Such being the avowed opinions of those in power, what but a profitable evasion of the law could we expect from the subordinate officials?

Accordingly it was with no surprise that we heard, on Monday afternoon, of the escape of the chief mate of the *Cora*; but the bungling manner of his liberation reflects serious discredit on those to whom the task of freeing him was intrusted. The pretence is, that he escaped through the port-hole window of his cabin—one account averring that he stripped and swam naked to shore, a distance of nearly half a mile. This is the account favored by those in charge of the prisoners; while others, with much more reason, assert that a comfortable boat ran alongside the *Cora* on last Sunday night, the chief mate taking an affectionate leave of his custodians and being duly saluted as he pushed off for shore. Certain it is that the port-hole through which he is said to have squeezed himself, is not large enough to admit the passage of any adult much larger than Tom Thumb; and as to swimming half a mile to the Wallabout, as one account says, or two hundred yards to the nearest point of land, as is said by another, there does not breathe a human being on this side of the frozen zone who would not have been paralyzed by the cold within two minutes after immersion. More especially would this have been the case with a man just returned from the torrid climate of the West Coast of Africa.

The chief-mate being thus safely got out of the way, and the captain of the slaver not sent home, the two subordinate mates may very safely be placed at the bar with such a prosecuting officer against them as Judge Roosevelt has shown himself to be, such rulings from the Bench as have always heretofore been given in these cases, and such a President as Mr. Buchanan to act as a final shield for them, should all other agencies fail to secure the required immunity. The Captain of the vessel detained on the coast of Africa and the chief mate allowed to escape in the port of New-York, the two subordinates may very fairly plead that they acted under orders, and would have been liable to be hung as mutineers had they refused obedience. It is also noteworthy, that none of the crew have been sent home, the prosecution apparently relying on the statements of the officers and men of the *Constellation*, who boarded the *Cora* and were sent home in charge of her.

But obviously some of the crew should have been returned as witnesses, to prove that after the taking of the slaves on board, the second and third mates still continued to discharge their duties as such up to the time of capture, or the prosecution will find much difficulty in sustaining itself. The officers or men of the *Constellation* can have no knowledge of these necessary facts, all functions of the *Cora's* crew ceasing at the very moment of her capture. What evidence, then, can there be that the second and third mates were not themselves prisoners, or mere passengers, on board the slaver at that precise moment?—that they did not resign their respective stations immediately on ascertaining the illegal character of the voyage, being thereafter forcibly detained on board by orders of the captain and chief mate? The authorities would seem to have taken quite sufficient precautions against any possibility of conviction, and the prisoners, therefore, may now safely undergo the court-formalities usual in such cases previous to their discharge.

The Music of Disunion.—The shrewd and politic statists of the Southern Republic, that is to be, propose several innovations in the conduct of public affairs. In diplomacy, for instance, where, it must be confessed, the attempts of Mr. Dudley Mann, Mr. Ballard Preston and Mr. C. G. Baylor have not reflected the highest credit on the capacities of Southern statesmen in that particular, it has been determined to depart from prosaic precedent, and woo foreign assistance by the aid of song. In pursuance of this astute policy, the favor and alliance of the French Government are sought by the adoption of the "Marseillaise" as a substitute for "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia." These latter are banished, consigned forever to some musical gehenna; the former is tooted by bands in the street, sung by stentorian voices in public meetings and drills, and warbled by fair Disunionists in bower and hall. The initial idea is a happy one; but in practice it is not likely to have a fortunate result. The "Marseillaise" is proscribed in France. The Empire refuses to tolerate it; and as well might the favor of a patriotic son of Erin be sought in strains of "Boyne Water" or "No Surrender," as that of Louis Napoleon by the music of Rouget de Lisle. *Partant pour la Syrie*, we venture to remind these acute Southern politicians, would not only grate less harshly on the ear of their great Imperial ally, but the very words would have their significance. Or as a stimulant to the prevalent military spirit, why not *Mourir pour la Patrié*? The whole subject is an interesting and eminently practical one, and will bear careful study.

Sensation Journalism at Fault.

In our issue of last Monday we called attention to the fact, that all the incidents attending the butchery of Mrs. Shancks, in Twelfth-street, pointed clearly to an insane man as the only possible perpetrator of such a crime. The wanton and excessive barbarity of the murder was the main reason suggesting this belief—it being a rare thing in the annals of crime for "a person possessing as much sanity as the average of murderers, to exercise any more cruelty than is requisite for the sure accomplishment of his purpose." We asked the Coroner to remark that, in the case under notice, "the deceased had received sufficient injuries to have killed half-a-dozen of her sex and age;" and coupling these circumstances with the reckless noise made during the commission of the crime and the hour selected for its perpetration, we found ourselves forced, by the rules of probable evidence, to conclude that the crime on its face gave evidence of "an insane origin."

But no such tame and spiritless view as this could be accepted by the sensation-loving *Herald*. As a rebuke to our suggestion that this was an isolated crime, resulting from mental aberration, the *Herald*, of yesterday, burst forth into a flaming and rampant editorial, charging "that honest and pious body of legislators," who "were plundering this City of its rights and franchises" last Winter, as the parties properly responsible for Mrs. Shancks' death. "What can we argue," shrieks the *Herald*, "from these facts, but that there is actually *no protection for human life in this metropolis*; that we have no police equal to the duty of preserving our citizens from the hand of the assassin; and that, *whether by day or night, no one is safe alone, even in his or her own domicile*." Again it declares, arguing on the same premises, that "no man's life is safe for an hour, and that *it is imminently dangerous for any one to venture out at night alone and unarmed*."

These certainly are pretty strong conclusions to be based on a particular case of crime, and must give sincere joy to the hearts of our Philadelphian and Bostonian neighbors. No worse picture of Baltimore in its worst days, when the Plug-Uglies and Blood-tubs were in undisputed mastery, could have been drawn by the excited pen of the sensation editor. But now that the facts are before us, let us compare notes, and go before the public for a verdict.

The murderer turns out to be a person having the appearance and all the characteristics of a half-idiot. He has been subject to epileptic and insane fits for many years, sometimes having as many as twenty-five fits in one day. He at one time became so unmanageable that his parents had to cause his confinement for four months in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island; and those acquainted with him most intimately have always regarded him as "an irresponsible being." His mental disease is attributed to certain psychological or mesmeric experiments which were tried upon him in his early youth; but judging from the sudden suppuration of the wounds upon his hands and the malformation of his head, it would appear much more reasonable to infer that scrofula was at the bottom both of his mental and physical infirmities. We also learn that while confined to his father's house during the day following the murder, he amused himself by singing and dancing in an uproarious manner.

That he was a dangerous lunatic, and one who should have been detained in the asylum, may be gathered from the many other atrocious crimes of which he has previously been suspected, such as that of having set fire to the Ninth Ward School-house; setting fire to a carpenter's shop from which he had been discharged; committing various larcenies; engaging in many affrays, and generally acting in a manner to make peaceable citizens afraid of him. It was, of course, without any previous knowledge or suspicion of these things, and merely upon the inherent evidences of insanity in the commission of the crime, that our remarks of last Monday were based. But the results now before us, it must be confessed, give curious confirmation to our pre-adopted theory, while very materially damaging the *Herald's* last attempt to get up a new sensation by representing this metropolis as wholly given over to the sway of thieves, garroters and cut-throats.

No doubt the *Herald's* sensation style of journalism is intended exclusively for the benefit of the commercial and manufacturing interests of our City, and it is for those engaged in these pursuits to reward its peculiar talents by extended patronage and support. Articles of this kind must be received with sincere tribulation in the cities of Boston, Newark, Philadelphia, and other friendly communities, their depressing and dismal pictures having a tendency to scare away any timid purchasers or other travelers who might be thinking of paying a visit to our City. Of benefits to trade such as this, the *Herald* has always been liberal, its cheerful and conservative Editor seeming only to know happiness when exercising the power of getting up sensations regardless either of facts or logic.

Naval Intelligence.

The advices brought from the African Squadron by the slave bark *Cora*, report the *Constellation*, *San Jacinto*, *Mystic*, *Sumpter* and *Portsmouth*, the whole fleet, in fact, cruising between the Congo River and Ambriz. Its concentration in that latitude arose from its proximity to the four or five barracoons on the station. A large force of Portuguese men-of-war was assembled near Ambriz, in consequence of some boundary difficulty existing between Ambriz and Portugal. Considerable fighting had been going on on shore.

Matters at the Norfolk Navy-yard were seldom duller than they are at present. Hands are being discharged weekly, and the large number of persons who depend exclusively for work on Uncle Sam, experience great difficulty in supporting themselves. The *Pensacola*, steam-corvette, is nearly ready to be sent to Washington for her machinery. She is the only new steamer that has not been in commission. The *Germantown*, late of the China fleet, and the *Merrimac* steamer, recently flag-ship of the Pacific station, are "lying up." The *Brooklyn* probably awaits funds to pay off her crew previously to being refitted. The invalid fleet of line-of-battle ships look as formidable, and are as worthless as usual.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

First Effects of the Financial Crisis in England.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD TO AMERICA.

A Sortie and a Repulse at Gaeta.

Cape Race, N. F., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The B. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool on Saturday, Dec. 1, *via* Queenstown Dec. 2, was boarded off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning by the Press-yacht, and the following summary of her news obtained. The *Europa* will be due at Halifax on Wednesday night.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 30th ult.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th.

The political news by the *Europa* is not of an important character.

The situation of Italian affairs is unchanged.

The garrison of Gaeta had made a sortie, and were repulsed with great loss.

The American money crisis has caused specie shipments from England, and the *Europa* has a considerable amount aboard.

Large shipments were expected to be made by the *Atlantic*, to sail on the 5th.

These movements caused a renewal, on the 30th, of gold withdrawals from the Bank, which had previously reduced the rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 70,000 bales, of which 8,500 were to speculators, and 4,500 to exporters. The market opened firm, with a good trade demand, and closed buoyant, with a slight advance, principally on the middling and lower qualities. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 1,600 to speculators and exporters, closing firm at the full prices of the previous day. Annexed are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅜d.	Middling Mobiles	6¾d.
Middling Orleans	7d.	Fair Uplands	7⅜d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅜d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at 525,000 bales, of which 491,200 were American.

The Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market had an advancing tendency for yarns, and there was an improved demand for cloths.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅛@93¼ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £403,000.

The money market was very active.

The Bank of England had reduced its rate of interest to 5½ ℔ cent.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report: Flour dull, and slightly lower; American is quoted 27s. 6d.@31s. Wheat dull, and 1c.@2c. lower since Tuesday; Red, 10s. 10d. @12s. 6d.; White, 11s.@13s. 6d. Corn quiet.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Wheat 2d.@3d. lower.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef quiet, though there was some business doing for export. Pork quiet, with some export inquiry at 57s. 6d.@67s. 6d. Bacon quiet; good short middles at 60s. Lard firm at 70s.@71s. in retail. Tallow dull at 58s.@59s. for North American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Potashes steady at 28s. 6d.@29s.; Pearls steady at 29s.@30s. Sugar dull, and 6d. lower. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet, and had partially declined 3d., closing at former rates. Fish Oils quiet but steady. Linseed Oils in good demand at 30s. Olive Oil advanced 10s. @20s. ℔ ton. Resin heavy at 5s. 2d. for common. Spirits Turpentine dull.

Note.—The lines east of Calais gave out here, and we are consequently unable to obtain the remainder of the *Europa's* dispatches. REPORTER.

The Kansas Troubles.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

We have information from the scene of the late trouble to the 7th inst. Large parties of troops from Fort Leavenworth had moved to Mound City, there joining a force of 160 men from Fort Riley. Attempts were made to arrest Capt. Jennison, but neither he nor Capt. Montgomery could be found. The rumors of Montgomery's entrenchment and resistance is simply absurd. The inhabitants of Mound City and vicinity were much excited, fearing harsh treatment from the Federal authorities.

News from Denver City.

Fort Kearney, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The Denver City coach of the 8th passed here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Denver, Saturday, Dec. 8—8 A. M.

The Jury in the Harrison case have not yet agreed on a verdict.

The *Evening News* of the 7th publishes a number of results of quartz mill operations, the proceeds for a week varying from $331 80 up to $1,556 40.

The Indian Troubles.

Fort Kearney, Monday, Dec. 10.

Capt. Steele, with his company of infantry, returned last night from Cottonwood Springs, where he met the chiefs of the Ogalala and Brute tribes (Sioux.) They refused to come here and make a treaty with the commander. They talk of war in the Spring, to avenge the death of the son of the chief of the Ogalalas, on the 28th of November, by the citizens of Kearney City.

The Nebraska Legislature.

PASSAGE OF A BILL TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY.

Omaha, Monday, Dec. 10.

The House to-day passed a bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territory, with but two dissenting votes. The bill will be considered in the Council to-morrow, and will probably pass that body in a few days.

A bill to incorporate the Missouri and Western and Pacific Telegraph Companies has been introduced in the House, and will doubtless become a law.

Snow fell yesterday to the depth of eight inches. The weather is moderately cold.

Municipal Elections.

Charlestown, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Horace G. Hutchins, Unionist, was elected Mayor yesterday by 724 majority.

Manchester, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

David A. Bunton, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day, receiving 1,288 votes against 842 cast for Bradbury P. Cilby, citizens' candidate.

Fire in New-Albany, Ind.

New-Albany, Ind., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Hamilton and Lewis's pork-packing establishment and contents, in our suburbs, was burned this morning. Loss, $60,000; fully insured.

Fire at Dunlieth.

Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The dépôt buildings of the Illinois Central Railroad at Dunlieth were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $8,000; partially insured.

Loss of Ship J. J. Jones.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The ship *J. J. Jones*, from Cardiff, for this port, bilged yesterday 16 miles from Pass l'Outre, and became a total loss. The Captain and crew were saved.

The Philadelphia National Guard.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The National Guard of this city, Col. Lyle, paraded to-day for the first time as a Regiment. They made a fine display, and numbered about 220 strong.

Murderers Sentenced.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Bryant Moore, convicted of killing his wife, and James Hurley, convicted of killing policeman Loughrey, were to-day sentenced to the State Prison for life.

From Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

There is no obstruction in the river on account of the ice. The boat from New-York arrived at 5 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of the Pawnee.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The United States steamer *Pawnee*, from Vera Cruz, is below.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE UNION.

THE CONVENTION AT TRENTON.

Resolutions and an Address to the Country.

Speeches of Commodore Stockton, and Others—A Republican Attempts to Speak and is Prevented—A Stormy Time.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

The New-Jersey State Convention of "all national men in favor of Constitutional Union measures," called "to consider the condition of national affairs, and concert such measures as may be deemed advisable," in the present crisis, brought together a large assemblage in the Assembly Chamber of the State House at this place to-day. At noon,

Hon. CHARLES SITGRAVES called the meeting to order, and

Rev. Dr. HALL offered prayer. He besought that a common feeling might possess their hearts in the councils of the hour—that political differences might be buried, and that they might unite, under the direction of God, with wisdom given from above, in measures calculated to allay the disquietude of the country.

Mr. SITGRAVES nominated Mr. FREDERICK B. BETTS, of Hudson County, for temporary Chairman, and the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. BETTS took the chair, and said that at no time in this country had a Convention of such a character as this one met. He hoped that in their deliberations they would be governed by a desire to secure the welfare of the whole country, and that these States would ever continue to be one. [Applause.]

The following Committee were appointed by the Chairman:

Committee on Permanent Organization—J. W. Allen, Burlington; Judge Campbell, Somerset; A. S. Livingston, Mercer; Theodore Runyan, Essex; Daniel Holsman, Bergen.

Committee on Resolutions—Robert F. Stockton, Jos. F. Randolph, A. R. Sheer, Chas. D. Deshler, Saml. J. Bayard, Rodman M. Price, David Naar.

Judge PIERSON, of Essex, said he had some resolutions to present, on behalf of JOHN C. DENMAN, Esq.

The Chairman directed that they be given to the Committee on Resolutions, and the Convention took a recess.

At 2 P. M. the little Assembly Chamber was filled to overflowing. Long before the hour of reassembling arrived, the crowd in the galleries, with intermittent stamping effect, endeavored to hasten its advent. At length, there were cries for "Col. ALEXANDER!" and

Mr. J. PICKLE, of Hunterdon, suggested that, while they were waiting for the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, Col. ALEXANDER address them.

Col. ALEXANDER said he should certainly be guilty of nothing in such bad taste at this stage of the proceedings.

The Committee on Permanent Organization presented the name of WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer, for President, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Their report was adopted.

Col. ALEXANDER returned his thanks for the honor conferred on him.

Mr. A. S. LIVINGSTON, of Mercer, called upon Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, to address the Convention while it was waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. BROOKS said he humbly thanked them for the honor. He simply came here to record the doings of a Convention of the people of the only State of the North that had exhibited its nationality, its patriotism, its freedom from sectionalism. [Applause.] He was not a citizen of New-Jersey, and he craved permission to resume his employment of simply recording their proceedings. [Applause.]

Loud cries for "HALSTEAD!" called forth Mr. O. S. HALSTEAD, who said they were not here to talk, but to concert measures calculated to allay the present agitation and serve the Union.

Commodore STOCKTON presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and was received with three cheers.

The Commodore proceeded to read the following address:

THE ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We will not mock you with words. The occasion is too important and solemn for any extended or exciting declamation. Action only—not words—can meet the present alarming crisis. Prompt, immediate action is required by those who have done wrong. Who, then, are the wrong-doers? And from what causes have the wrongs proceeded? Let us ascertain the nature of the evil which has worked the mischief, and then let the remedy be applied. We are not here for the purpose of recrimination or accusation. We do not doubt that a large proportion of our Northern brethren neither intended nor desired to wrong the South. They have acted under a delusion—an awful mistake. They have been artfully led on by demagogues to the brink of that gulf from which we hope they will now recoil with dismay. The fanatics of New-England have deduced from the Declaration of Independence the corollary that as all men are created equal there can be no such thing as property in man—of course that Slavery is wrong—a crime, a sin, and ought to be abolished. They confounded the property which the master has in the services of the slave, with the property in man. The relation of master and slave gives the master only a property in the services of the slave. He cannot lawfully maim, abuse, or kill his slave; he cannot lawfully treat him as a brute animal. Fanaticism draws none of these distinctions, but deludes itself with the idea that there is crime in the ownership the law gives the master in the services of his slave. What the law makes property is property. What the law declares to be right is right. There is no safety, no stability, no security in civil society except in absolute obedience to the laws of the country. To deny this supremacy of the law is revolutionary, incendiary, seditious, and armed resistance to it is treason. But owing to the influence of these fallacies we are now on the verge of civil war. We know that some of those identified with Anti-Slavery agitation declare that they intended no harm; they do not mean abolition. We shall not discuss what is the legitimate deduction from the proclamation of the "Irrepressible Conflict" or the "Process of Extinction." It is taken for granted by the South that those men mean what they say. Hence they stand to their arms, and demand, not indemnity for the past, but security for the future. Let the fallacies of Anti-Slavery agitators be repudiated. Let the same fraternal relations be restored which existed between the North and the South in the days of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. Let the citizen of the South, when he visits the North, bring with him his domestics, and enjoy their services as formerly, during his temporary visit of business or pleasure. Let the fugitive from service be, in the words of the Constitution, delivered up on claim; and wherever this should not be done, let certain and sufficient indemnity be provided. Accord to the South all the rights of property guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court, in pursuance thereof. Let the nullifying Personal Liberty bills of the Northern States be repealed. All this the South has a clear right under the Constitution to demand. Now, will the North refuse to do this simple act of justice to the South? or will the North prefer blood to the renunciation of these illegal and unfortunate acts? Fellow-citizens, something must be done. Words will not do it. Words will not avert the catastrophe. Action is necessary. The North is wrong, as the matter now stands. The North has done wrong. What has been wrongly done must be undone. We earnestly hope, nay, we would supplicate the North, to put herself right before she comes to the arbitrament of the sword. Men of the North, get back to your true position, and then, and not until then, can we speak in tones of thunder against all rebellion. Let everything in the way of legislation at the North, which has been produced by the fallacies of Anti-Slavery, be done away. But it must be done without delay. The danger is that the South will not wait. Here is the danger, and we are now confronted by the awful imminence of a broken and dismembered Union, "of a land rent by civil discord and drenched with fraternal blood." Will not the North recede from its false position? Will they prefer the fate of the Jacobins and infidels who drenched the streets of Paris with the blood of their fellow-citizens during the reign of DANTON and MARAT and ROBESPIERRE? Let no one suppose that revolution and civil war can be separated. You cannot divorce effects from causes. History tells us that the authors of revolution seldom survive its horrors. Listen to no concession, refuse justice, turn a deaf ear to the demands of the Constitution, and take heed that when revolution is accomplished, you who have sown the wind do not reap the whirlwind. A reaction will commence. You will be held to a bloody responsibility. The howl of famished free-labor upon which you will have brought destitution and misery, will track your guilty steps even to the palace fireside of your capitalists, and if the streets of your cities do not run red with gore, it will be because the vengeance of the masses will be appeased with the execution of those who have produced the mischief. On one side, then, is presented to the North the concession of what is right, a willingness to perform the terms of the original bargain, compromise, concession, which only requires the exercise of a just magnanimity, the abandonment of vain fallacies and visionary speculations. On the other side dissolution of the Union and civil war. The small States, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, would occupy a position of great danger. And they ought to consent, and doubtless would if necessary consent, to any proper amendment of the Constitution which would prevent that most terrible of all evils to them, the dismemberment of the Union. The Union was originally made more perfect by the exercise of concession, conciliation and compromise, and may be preserved forever by adherence to good faith, justice and patriotism. Let us forget all past differences. Let us cease to remember that we have belonged to different political parties, and address ourselves to the work of preserving the Union. Let us here, on this battle-field of the Revolutionary war, send forth to our brethren in the North an invocation to abandon the policy that has jeopardized the peace and fraternity of the Union; and to our Southern brethren an earnest supplication to wait—not to act hastily—and a fraternal admonition that it will be an easy thing to destroy the Union—which may be done at any time—but to remodel and reconstruct it will be difficult, and the work of ages.

Mr. O. S. HALSTEAD said he did not suppose that any address or any set of resolutions ought to be adopted by any deliberative body without consideration. This was the first time that he had had an intimation of the contents or character of that address. But for the present, and without knowing whether there were any resolutions accompanying it—[A VOICE—There are,] he moved that the resolutions be read. In the main he adopted the sentiments of that address, but the general feature and character of that address, which imposed all the blame and all the wrong-doing upon the North, unless there were some saving qualities in the resolutions, he was not prepared to indorse. [Applause and hisses.] There was wrong upon both sides and at both ends of this Union, and the fanatics and nullifiers of the North were no more and no further wrong than the Secessionists and disunion nullifiers of the South (applause). For God's sake, gentlemen, continued Mr. HALSTEAD, let us do right and dare to do it if the Heavens fall and the Constitution and the Union becomes a wreck. Let New Jersey, one of the first as well as most Conservative States of this Union stand upright as between the fanatics of the North and the madmen of the South, truly and always and honestly conservative, though it die in the breach. (Loud cries of "Question!") Oh! you've mistaken your man altogether, gentlemen. I came here as a citizen of New Jersey. (Great confusion.) as a citizen of New-Jersey, although I have never put my hand on a book in any official capacity to swear to maintain, and protect and defend the Constitution, and the Union and the laws, yet as a citizen, before God, I feel that each and all of you, I included, are morally sworn so to do. What is one of its provisions? Freedom of speech, gentlemen. No gag-law, gentlemen! [Applause.] He was a descendant of the Jersey Blues who fought in the Revolution. Blood and game would tell in the long run. [Laughter.] They could dare the fanatics of New-England and the fire-eaters of the South at the same time.

Commodore STOCKTON spoke of the position in advance of all other States which New-Jersey, in this Convention, was taking. If his young friend showed half as much ambition when it came to bayonets as now, he would be glad. New-Jersey had a hundred thousand voters, and when it came to Minie rifles, perhaps they could take care of themselves. They at the North should do right. What had been done wrong should be undone. When the North placed itself in a position in which they could command the South to do right, and when the North did that, his young friend, old as he (Com. STOCKTON) was, would have to be very quick if he was ahead of him in calling upon the South to do right. [Applause.] What is all this for? Put the best face upon it you choose. It's for the nigger, ain't it? Is there a man here who does not pretend that that is all the length and depth and height of the whole thing? Now, friends, who is the nigger? The African has never had so good a friend as I am. At the peril of my life I established the Society through the instrumentality of which Christianity and Civilization may be taken to him. You have expended millions of dollars to try to civilize them, and now, at last, you are called upon to give up that which is most dear to us for the nigger. [Applause.] Mr. President, if it were left to me—I want the world to know it—if it were left to me whether our religion and our free institutions should be checked in their progress, or every nigger should be massacred, I'd massacre the nigger. [Applause.] I am here as an Anglo-Saxon. I have acquiesced in too much cruelty. I am not disposed to swallow a camel and then strain at a gnat. The negro, the Commodore said, was the most favored of God's creatures. The God of Heaven had declared that no white man should live in Africa where there were 300,000,000 of human beings steeped in the depths of barbarism; and He had permitted these slaves to be brought here as apprentices to learn civilization and Christianity, and to return through the instrumentality of the American Colonization Society to redeem their fatherland. [Applause.] The free negro would not give his money and his means to go there and redeem them, and what was to be done for them? Suppose they stopped the Slave-trade, what did they do? They left 300,000,000 of human beings in the most abject state of barbarism and superstition.

He then presented the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, History records that to New-Jersey is due the credit of having given such instructions to her Commissioners, which met in Annapolis in 1786, to adopt measures for a more perfect Union of the States, which led to the assembling of the Convention of 1787, which formed that admirable Constitution that, under the blessing of God, has conferred such inestimable benefits on the people of the United States; and,

Whereas, New-Jersey has always faithfully abided by the compacts and agreements to which she assented when she accepted and adopted the Constitution of the United States; and,

Whereas, That Constitution was the result of generous and magnanimous concession and compromise, and New-Jersey is now, as formerly, willing to make any proper concession or give any proper additional guarantees which wisdom and patriotism may require for its preservation; and,

Whereas, From the foregoing considerations it is evidently proper that New-Jersey should interpose, and by her conservative voice invite her sister States, as well as all extremists of all parties and sections, to pause and deliberate and consent to make one more patriotic effort; therefore, be it

Resolved, That there is imminent danger of the dissolution of the United States.

Resolved, That the cause of the present portentous crisis is the actual and threatened interference on the part of Northern agitators with the rights and property of the people of fifteen States of this Union.

Resolved, That we see no remedy for this deplorable state of public affairs unless the North in the most prompt and explicit manner shall avow its determination to remove all political agitation for the abolition of Slavery; shall repeal all acts designed to nullify or embarrass the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law; shall consent to the citizens of the South enjoying the services of his domestics while temporarily sojourning there on business or pleasure, and shall accord to the South all the rights of property guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court in pursuance thereof.

Resolved, That it is no valid objection to the concession or compromise, which we have suggested, that they are compromises of political principles, for the Constitution was only made by concession and compromise of political principles, and in all its parts we trace the evidence of the mutual surrender and compromise of political principles.

Resolved, That five delegates from this Convention be appointed to confer with our sister States, and urge upon them the necessity of the measures we have suggested as indefensible to the restoration of amity between the States and the preservation of the Union.

Mr. HALSTEAD rose to repudiate any idea of any personal allusions. Commodore STOCKTON must have misunderstood him.

Commodore STOCKTON—Oh, I didn't make any personal reflections.

Mr. HALSTEAD—The gentleman talked about my personal bravery and his personal bravery. [Loud cries "Question?"]

THE PRESIDENT—The Chair wishes to make one statement to this Convention. It is a Convention of persons having equal rights, and if any portion of this Convention expect that the Chair will violate the rights of any individual by putting a question while he is speaking, they must procure another Chairman. [Loud applause.]

Mr. HALSTEAD said he would go as far as the Commodore and a good deal further. If it became necessary to maintain the power of the Federal Government, he would go for rubbing out not only the "nigger," but every white man that stood in the way of it. [Applause.]

Mr. JAS. RUSSLING, (Rep.,) of Mercer, addressed the Convention thus: It has been intimated, Sir, that the gentleman who spoke just previous to the last one, was alone. I beg leave to assure the Convention that he is not alone—that I, for one, stand by him, first, last, and all the time. [Tumult.] There has been considerable doubt and quibbling as to whether the blame is on the South or on the North. I take issue with the address and the resolutions precisely on this point, that they decide that the North is to blame. [Great confusion, and cries of "Put him out!" "Higher law man!" &c.] I have been speaking to the resolutions precisely, and I cannot be hissed down. [Renewed tumult.] I intend going straight through, and to confine myself to the resolutions and the address.

The President said the address was not before the house.

A gentleman moved that no speaker be allowed more than five minutes.

ANOTHER GENTLEMAN—I beg to say that the day is waning; let us come to the resolutions.

Mr. RUSSLING—I wish to know if we are to be gagged down in this Convention, when we came to it as a Mass Convention—

His voice was drowned in a general uproar; every one was on his feet; all were speaking at once; many were crying "Question!" and the Chairman was calling loudly for "Order!" At length comparative quiet was restored, and

The President said: The Chair has no right to violate Parliamentary law, or to interrupt a speaker by the presentation of a question while he is speaking. It must be evident to the speaker that the Convention does not desire to hear him, and that if he persists, the only result will be to break up the Convention. If he persists in going on, the Convention must take it into their own hands. [Applause.]

A GENTLEMAN—Mr. Chairman, I move that the gentleman be notified that we will not hear him. [Applause and uproar.]

The President said he could not put the question while there was such disorder.

A GENTLEMAN—Mr. RUSSLING, of Mercer, has the floor. I ask him whether from courtesy he will give way for a motion.

Mr. RUSSLING—No, Sir! [Voices—"Nary time!" and increased disorder.]

The President, after calling for "order" frequently, and rapping constantly with his gavel, said: The Convention has reached that state when it is necessary that the Chair should act decidedly and promptly. The Chair therefore declares its intention of carrying out what is evidently the desire of the Convention. The Chair, therefore, will put the question on the resolutions. All in favor will say "Aye!"

The resolutions and the address were adopted with loud acclamations, and a few dissenting voices. A motion for the appointment of five delegates to visit sister States was carried, and the President named the following gentlemen: Commodore Robert F. Stockton, Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, Ex-Gov. Peter D. Vroom, Joseph F. Randolph, Benjamin Williamson.

On motion, the name of the President was added to the list.

Mr. HALSTEAD, amid motions for an adjournment and general disorder, succeeded in reading the following resolution, which was carried, with many dissenting voices:

Resolved, That without reference to the wrongs of the North against the South, or the wrongs of the South against the North, we recognize the existing fact that both have committed wrong against each other and the Federal Government; that there is no ground for a charge from either against the Federal Government, or an attack upon the Union; that New-Jersey feels herself bound to do all in her power to preserve the Federal Government under the Constitution.

The Convention immediately adjourned, the President deciding that a call for a division of the question came too late.

The crowd lingered for awhile after the adjournment, and there was much excited discussion. But in half an hour all had departed; so had I.

MURDERS AND SUICIDES.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of Mrs. Shancks.

RETURN OF CAPT. CAFFREY WITH THE PRISONER.

At noon yesterday, Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Ward, arrived in this City, having in custody ARTHUR BUCHANAN, the young carpenter against whom strong suspicions are entertained of being the murderer of Mrs. SHANCKS. BUCHANAN, it will be remembered, was apprehended in the town of Susquehanna, Penn., on Saturday night last, on account of his suspicious actions, and word was immediately sent to Superintendent KENNEDY, who forthwith directed Capt. CAFFREY to proceed to the place named and investigate the matter. The Captain left here on Monday morning, and arrived at Susquehanna about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon making himself known, he was conducted to the principal hotel, where he found young BUCHANAN in charge of a constable. He immediately claimed the prisoner, who was handed over to his custody, and then made preparations to return to the City.

It appears that BUCHANAN arrived in Susquehanna on Saturday evening, and approaching a group of men who stood talking in the dépôt, inquired where he could find Mr. SPRINGSTREET. He said that he did not know Mr. S. personally, but was acquainted with his brother, having once worked with him in the Methodist Book Concern in New-York. While conversing with the people Mr. SPRINGSTREET came up, when BUCHANAN made himself known, and asked him if he could not accommodate him for the night, as he was very weary and did not feel in a condition to pursue his journey. On account of the acquaintance existing between BUCHANAN and his (S.'s) brother, Mr. SPRINGSTREET took him to his own house. Pending preparations for supper, BUCHANAN asked for an opportunity to wash, but he had no sooner placed his hands in water than several wounds thereon opened afresh and commenced bleeding. His actions were somewhat strange and indicative of great uneasiness of mind. In answer to inquiries as to the scratches upon his hands, he said that he had received them in a fight with a young man. Mr. SPRINGSTREET washed the wounds, which had commenced suppurating, with castile soap, and after applying some balsam-of-fir, bound them up with linen rags. While so engaged, Mr. SPRINGSTREET, who had already read the full accounts published in the New-York papers of the murder of Mrs. SHANCKS, was impressed with strong suspicion that his guest was the murderer of the poor woman, and he resolved the more closely to watch his actions. BUCHANAN did not converse much, but seemed so ill at ease that Mr. SPRINGSTREET felt satisfied that his guest had committed the deed. Embracing an opportunity to escape unnoticed from the house, Mr. SPRINGSTREET repaired to the office of Justice A. J. SEYMOUR and made an affidavit against BUCHANAN, setting forth his belief that he (BUCHANAN) was the murderer of Mrs. SHANCKS; that his appearance corresponded with the description given in the newspapers of a young carpenter who had worked in the store of the deceased, and of whom the deceased had stood in fear. Upon this affidavit the Justice issued his warrant, and the accused was immediately taken in custody, which fact was telegraphed to the Superintendent on Sunday night.

Capt. CAFFREY, upon examining the accused, found blood on his pantaloons. His hands were cut and scratched, as if with pieces of glass, and upon his face were several scratches which looked as if they might have been done with finger-nails. He had in his pockets a trifle over $4 in silver and a through ticket on the Susquehanna Railroad. Nothing else of consequence was found about his person.

Close watch was kept upon the prisoner until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when Capt. CAFFREY, accompanied by Mr. SPRINGSTREET and the Constable who made the arrest, started for New-York. The news of their departure preceded them, and at every station along the road a large number of persons had assembled, with a view of obtaining a glimpse at the murderer. Upon arriving at Jersey City the Captain, with his prisoner, was met by Inspector CARPENTER, who had a close carriage in waiting. There were at least two hundred people at the dépôt, but they scarcely obtained a view of the accused, as he was hurried into the carriage and driven rapidly to the ferry, and thence to Police Head-quarters.

The prisoner was taken into the office of Superintendent KENNEDY, and no one was permitted inside except the officials connected with the place. All reporters were excluded. Here he was detained several hours, pending which some arrangements, of a nature that were not disclosed to the public, were made by the Superintendent.

The prisoner is about six feet in height, slightly built, having a light and bright complexion. His appearance instantly strikes one as being that of a half idiot.

Upon inquiry we ascertained that for many years past he has been afflicted with fits, and on several occasions he had been attacked as often as twenty-five times in one day. This affliction is attributed by his parents to the fact that in his youth he attended a series of psychological lectures, at which he was made the subject of a number of experiments. At times he labored under an aberration of the mind, and eventually became so deranged that his parents were obliged to send him to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, where he remained in confinement four months. In his early youth he manifested want of application, and learned little or nothing at school. He was looked upon by the family as an irresponsible person, and was never intrusted with any important business. On one occasion he was suspected of stealing billiard balls from the "Albion," and the Police searched the City for him, but without success. Strong suspicions were entertained against him for setting fire to a carpenter-shop in Twelfth-street, and it is said that he is supposed to have fired one of the school-houses in the Ninth Ward, which was partially destroyed. He has led a kind of dissolute life, only now and then doing odd jobs at the carpenter business.

His father, Mr. EDMUND BUCHANAN, residing at No. 137 East Tenth-street, formerly a policeman in the Ninth Ward, but engaged in the carpenter business, visited the prisoner yesterday afternoon, but what occurred between them during the interview did not transpire. Mr. BUCHANAN, as well as the rest of the family, have scarcely a doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. Mr. B. stated that ARTHUR came home about 11 o'clock Friday morning, bedaubed with blood, and with very ugly scratches upon both of his hands. He asked him where he had been, and what he had been doing, when he replied that he had had a fight with another fellow who had applied an opprobrious epithet to him. They had a desperate fight, and during the encounter he was wounded. His bloody clothes were removed and the stains washed therefrom by his mother. The bosom of his shirt was covered with blood, which was also washed out. The remainder of that day, and until toward evening of Saturday, ARTHUR remained in the house, singing songs and dancing break-downs. When the accounts of the murder made their appearance in print on Saturday, his father asked him if he had murdered that woman. He insisted that he did not, and that he received his injuries in the fight above mentioned. Mr. B. was led to this inquiry from the fact that some allusion was made in the reports to a young carpenter, and he knew that ARTHUR had worked at Mrs. SHANCKS' place. On Saturday afternoon, ARTHUR went out under pretence of buying something, and nothing more was seen of him by his father until yesterday. The old man, though sadly troubled in mind by this affliction, inclines to the opinion that his son was the perpetrator of the horrible butchery, and every circumstance that has since transpired seems also to indicate that he is the murderer.

The prisoner appears very sullen and is not inclined to be communicative. When asked about the wounds on his hands, he says that he got them in a fight. He tells several stories in regard to the matter, but each is at variance with the other. When asked why he went to Pennsylvania, he replied that he went to see his brother; but it appears that he has no brother there. Then, again, he said that he went out with a friend of his, and that they both got drunk, and that he had a fight in a saloon with some fellow who called him a bad name. Who the friend was, or where they went, or who it was he had the fight with, he could not tell, and was unable to give the least information as to his whereabouts. He emphatically denies killing Mrs. SHANCKS.

Coroner JACKMAN, accompanied by his deputies, also visited the Police Head-quarters, and took the accused in custody, remanding him to prison to await the result of the inquest. The Coroner examined the person of the prisoner, and found extensive cuts or scarifications on both of his hands. The wounds were bad, and were seemingly inflicted with glass. There was one deep cut on the inner third finger of his left hand, which was probably done with a knife. They are all suppurating, and need attention. No examination of the wounds was made with a view of finding any particles of glass that might have remained there, but these matters will probably be looked into by the Coroner.

Several of the detectives are engaged in looking up evidence, but as yet no one has been found who saw the accused enter or leave the house of the deceased. There is only one circumstance in the matter prior to his fleeing the City, and that is his appearance at home in a bloody condition soon after the discovery of the murder.

The photograph of the accused was taken for the Rogue's Gallery, and to show the wounds in his hands, after which he was handed over to the custody of Captain CAFFREY, who locked him up in one of the cells of the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. Under orders from the Coroner, no person was permitted to converse with the prisoner.

The Murder in Albany-street.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday concluded an investigation in the case of HENRY BENATUS, the sailor, whose death occurred on Sunday morning last at the First Precinct Police Station, in consequence of a fractured skull. The evidence showed that deceased, with HENRY SMITH, one of his shipmates, on Saturday evening went into the grocery store kept by PHILIP COLLINS at No. 21 Albany-street, to drink. Both men were somewhat noisy and intoxicated, and a dispute arose between them and the proprietor about the liquor. Two of the witnesses testified that the latter seized a club or poker and struck deceased upon the head, but another testified to the fact that the blow was given by a stranger who happened to be present. After receiving the injury BENATUS went out upon the sidewalk and lay down. There a policeman found him and took him to the Station-house, on the supposition that he was drunk, and on his way thither he stated that somebody had knocked him down with a club. On this statement of the facts the Jury brought in a verdict charging COLLINS with having given the fatal blow. He was examined in the prescribed way, when he stated that he was entirely innocent of the crime charged against him. The Coroner committed him to the Tombs.

Another Death from Violence.

On Wednesday last a man, apparently about 50 years of age, was found by the police upon the sidewalk in Forty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue. He was unconscious, and suffering evidently from injuries on his head. Not knowing his name nor his place of residence, the officer removed him to Bellevue Hospital, where his death occurred on Sunday. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday upon the body, and a *post-mortem* examination having demonstrated that death was the result of compression of the brain, superinduced by external injuries, a verdict to that effect was returned. No evidence was obtained as to the manner, or by whom, the injuries were inflicted.

Suicides from Intemperance.

On Monday evening JOHN DEWISE, a native of this City, 30 years of age, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a shocking wound in his throat, which he had inflicted with a razor, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. He received surgical attention, but the efforts made to save his life were ineffectual. Coroner JACKMAN, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body...... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of ELIZABETH STEWART, a young married woman, living at No. 16 Leonard-street. It transpired that deceased had long been of intemperate habits, and on Sunday night, while under the influence of liquor, she drank the contents of a vial of laudanum, saying at the time that she would be dead in a few hours. A physician was called, and antidotes were administered, but they failed to be of benefit, and her death resulted on Monday morning.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.—Nos. 8, 35, 36, 37, 29, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

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Housekeepers can secure an Outfit of Glass, China and Plated Ware, and Holiday Presents, at less than cost of importation, by attending the great auction sale of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock. The ladies are respectfully invited to inspect this sale, if they do not wish to purchase, as it will be the richest and most elaborate assortment of goods ever offered before in this City.

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When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers, and all external pains or aches. Price, 25 cents.

Attention is respectfully called to the advertisement, in the auction column, of the large sale of CHINA AND GLASSWARE, on manufacturers' account. BROWNE & NICHOLS.

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SECESSION! SECESSION!!
In consequence of the depression in the clothing business, caused by the present
POLITICAL EXCITEMENT!!!
I have determined, in order to clear out at once the whole stock,
TO SACRIFCE, AT ANY COST,
My entire new and beautiful stock of
MENS' AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS,
AT DEGROOT'S OAK HALL,
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Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.
WILSON H. SMITH,
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$60. $75.

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SECESSION!
BLOOD! BLOOD!
CAN THE UNION BE SAVED?
YES, BUT HOW?
By every true and patriotic citizen wearing one of WHITE'S best Hats. WHITE, the Hatter,
No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

A Christmas Present.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Squire & Lander

Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Frozen Gas Meters.—To prevent this annoyance, have your meters at once filled with the Patent Non-Freezing Fluid. Sold only at No. 592 Broadway. Call and examine it.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory. No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

APPLEGATE—MARSTON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Charles E. Harris, C. H. APPLEGATE to ANNIE E. MARSTON, both of this City.

DIED.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 7, ALINE TWEED YOUNG, daughter of George B. and Anna Eliza Young, of New-Orleans, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Richard Tweed, Sr., No. 237 East Broadway.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, SOLOMON CAMPBELL, Jr., youngest son of Solomon and Elizabeth Ann Campbell, aged 1 year, 10 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 189 East 16th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SUYDAM.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 10, MARGARET SUYDAM, aged 85.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Daniel R. Suydam, No. 160 West 22d st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENEDICT.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, HAROLD, youngest child of Andrew F. and Isabella Benedict, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 15 Charlton-st.

RODON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 9, at her residence, No. 66 Bank-st., ELIZABETH S., relict of Thomas Rodon, late of the Island of Jamaica, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 72 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of her immediate family, and those of her brothers-in law, William H. Webb, Henry M. Stevens, Dr. Augustus K. Gardner and Chas. T. Raynolds, are invited to attend, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In this City, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday, Dec. 10, Mrs. AMELIA M., wife of Samuel F. Johnson, of Charlestown, Mass., aged 37 years.

SHELDON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. CLARISSA SHELDON, widow of the late Dr. Alexander Sheldon, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Henry Sheldon, No. 98 Pierrepont-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STEBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 10, JOHN AUGUSTUS, youngest son of James H. and Frances A. Stebbins, aged 7 months.

LOW.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, LOUISA M. LOW, wife of S. E. Low, of this City.

TOMPKINS.—In New-Rochelle, on Monday, Dec. 10, MARY, wife of Samuel Tompkins.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Cornell, New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle Dépôt to meet the 12¼ train from the City.

SNIFFIN.—In Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 10, Mr. WILLIAM SNIFFIN, aged 28 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rye.

MEAD.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 10, suddenly, Mr. BENJAMIN MEAD, in the 81st year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from the Central M. E. Church, in Market-st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The relatives of the deceased are requested to meet at the residence of Dr. J. D. Annin, No. 173 Market-st., at 9 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

FORDYCE.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 10, Mrs. ZIPPORAH FORDYCE, aged 72 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. A. Jayne, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Springfield for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

CARNES.—In Dayton, Ohio, on Monday, Dec. 10, FRANCIS CARNES, aged 74 years.

HEMINWAY.—In Terre Haute, Ind., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, EDWIN H. HEMINWAY, late of this City.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,

From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

☞ These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 589, Dec. 11, 1860.
1, 74, 30, 72, 20, 32, 75, 34, 40, 47, 31, 3.
Class No. 590, Dec. 11, 1860.
41, 73, 58, 13, 63, 18, 57, 44, 66, 65, 68, 10, 32.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 11 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
For making all kinds of
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PIES,
PASTRY,
CAKES, &c.

Light, sweet and wholesome, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, and will retain its moisture longer than by any other process.

See directions in each package for making loaf bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, ladies' cake, Webster cake, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1818.

A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.

All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

RICH CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

The advertisement of DAILEY & CO., and then go and buy French China dinner and tea sets, at about half price.

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY.

Look at the prices of China Dinner and Tea Sets in DAILEY & CO.'S windows, and then go in and buy at about half price. See advertisement on this page.

CARD.

TO MR. WILLIAM PAGE.

The undersigned, understanding that you are willing to deliver a course of Lectures (three) on the subject of *Art*, are desirous of your doing so, and will be most happy to attend the course whenever you may find it convenient to determine on the time and place at which you will deliver them.

J. W. Gerard,
Jas. I. Roosevelt,
Henry L. Pierson,
Sam. P. Avery,
John Bigelow,
Ben. H. Field,
John Crerar,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
John P. Ridner,
Wm. Chauncey,
Charles Butler,
R. A. Bachia,
Chas. P. Daly,
H. T. Tuckerman,
Chas. F. Briggs,
George Folsom,
Jas. H. Van Alen,
Geo. Ward Nichols,
A. B. Durand,
E. Leutze,
Regis Gignoux,
Surville,
A. D. Shattuck,
Wm. H. Powell,
Thomas Hicks,
John W. Ehninger,
S. H. Gay,
Launt Thompson,
D. Huntington,
J. H. Lazarus,
Geo. L. Brown,
M. Knoedler,
Henry Van Brunt,
S. R. Gifford,
Johannes A. Oertel,
And fifty others.

In compliance with the above invitation, Mr. PAGE will deliver three Lectures on *Art*, before the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, In their Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 14, 21 and 28, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets to the Course, $1; for a gentleman and two ladies, $2. For sale at the Mercantile Library, at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, at Goupil's, and at the Bookstores.

Single lecture tickets, 50 cents—for sale only at the door.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY 1861.
☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. ☜

The January number of this, *the best and cheapest* of the ladies' magazines, is now ready. It contains one hundred pages of reading and engravings, and is the most superb number ever issued. Among the embellishments are

A MEZZOTINT BY SARTAIN,
A COLORED FASHION PLATE,
A BERLIN WORK PATTERN, worth 50 cents,
A SPLENDID STEEL PLATE, &c., &c.

In addition to these there are over eighty wood cuts, illustrating new fashions in cloaks, dresses, bonnets, linen, caps, children's dresses, &c., &c.; also patterns in crochet, knitting, embroidery, and all sorts of fancy work.

All the stories are orginal. Among them are
THE BROKEN LIFE.
A COPY-RIGHT NOVELETTE.
By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.
And BARBARA'S AMBITON.
A COPY-RIGHT NOVELETTE.
By J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Single numbers 15 cents. One copy for one year $2. Call and buy.

H. DEXTER & CO.,
ROSS & TOUSEY,
R. M. DE WITT,
And all periodical dealers.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

THE UNION POSITIVELY SAVED!

The AMERICAN EAGLE, which last week was winging its way rapidly *northward*, was arrested just *this side* of the St. Lawrence, and safely secured. The Noble Bird may now be seen *alive* at the office of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
(*Also alive*,)
At No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

N. B.—This bird spans 7 feet, and is the finest specimen to be seen in these regions. You are invited to call and see it, *free*, and while there to examine the *Agriculturist*, (Vol. 20,) the best paper in the country for the FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. See if it is not just what you want. ($1 a year.)

MRS. ANNA MARY GOLDBECK (NEE FREEMAN) begs to announce that she has returned to the City, and is prepared to execute commissions for Portraits in Miniature, Sketches, &c. No. 42 East 14th-st., Room No. 5. Hours between 9 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M.

NOTES ON ALL THE BANKS OF THE UNION WILL BE TAKEN AT PAR FOR CLOTHING
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL.—DR. HUMPHREYS HAS REMOVED his HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINE STORE and Office for consultations from No. 562 to No. 648 Broadway, just above Bleecker-st., where he will be happy to meet his old customers and patients.

NEW BOOKS

READY THIS DAY:
NEW LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Illustrated.
THE PRINTER BOY;
OR,
HOW BEN FRANKLIN MADE HIS MARK.
By the Author of
"The Bobbin Boy."
Splendidly Illustrated.
Price 75 cts.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 161 Washington st., Boston.

A fine book for Agents, for there will be no book for a present to a boy equal to it this year.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SUPERB ENGLISH FAMILY BIBLES.

Just received, from our London House, an invoice of the above in the most beautiful bindings. Also, on hand, a most elegant stock of United States Episcopal PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, and ENGLISH BIBLES, all sizes, in every variety of best Turkey Morocco and Genoa Velvet bindings, with clasps, &c., in styles to suit all tastes.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY EDITION.

FAIRY NIGHT-CAPS,
Gilt edges, colored cuts,
and Solferino covers.
D. APPLETON & CO.

JUST PUBLISHED—"DRIFTWOOD," BY WILLIS WARE, of Brooklyn, New-York, a piquant, lively, and entertaining volume. Sent to any address on receipt of price, post-paid. Cloth, $1.
JAMES CHALLEN & SON,
Publisher, Philadelphia.

ARTEMUS WARD SEES FORREST.

READY TO-DAY—VANITY FAIR.

DOGBERRY'S LAST CHARGE.

A GREAT PICTURE—IN VANITY FAIR.

A TRIBUTE TO OLD SAM HOUSTON.

SEE VANITY FAIR—OUT TO-DAY.

VANITY FAIR IS THE ONLY ORIGINAL

HUMOROUS PAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.

IT IS READY. IT IS READY. IT IS READY.

WHAT IS READY? WHAT IS READY? WHAT IS READY?

VANITY FAIR! VANITY FAIR! VANITY FAIR!

THE DECEMBER NUMBER NOW READY

OF
APPLETON'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
of the
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.

The circulation of APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE is larger than all other works of the kind combined, and the demand constantly increasing.

There is scarcely a town, village, or city, in the whole country, but that it reaches. It is the
ONLY COMPLETE RAILWAY GUIDE
in the United States. It is the only guide which represents the Railways of the country as they should be represented; namely, by not only informing the traveler at what time the trains depart
FROM THE PRINCIPAL CITIES,
But it also gives the names of the stations through which the Railways pass, the distance from station to station, and at the same time informing the traveler the precise moment when
THE TRAINS ARE DUE
At the numerous stations situated upon the railways. It is the only RAILWAY GUIDE in the world which gives a monthly account of railways and their progress, anecdotes and incidents of travel, &c. There are
THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS
of railway travelers who would as soon think of starting upon a journey without their carpet-bag as without a copy of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. There is hardly
AN INTELLIGENT RAILWAY TRAVELER,
But that considers it just as necessary to purchase APPLETON'S GUIDE, previous to commencing a journey, as it is to purchase their tickets previous to entering the cars. It is the only RAILWAY GUIDE which contains nearly
ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
Representing the principal railways of the country, their stations, distances, connections, &c. In evidence of the truly wonderful popularity of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, and the
ENVIABLE POSITION IT OCCUPIES,
The publishers are compelled to publish two, three, and often four editions per month in order to supply the demand. In consequence of the unavoidable delay in receiving
ALL THE WINTER CHANGES,
And being determined that the Guide should retain its pre-eminent reputation for correctness and reliability, the publishers delayed the day of issue.

CONTENTS OF THE DECEMBER NUMBER.

I. Important Instructions to Railway Travelers in reference to Time Tables, &c.
II. RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—Railway Time Tables: New-York Central Railway; Virginia and Tennessee Route; Louisville and Nashville Railway; Richmond; Fredericksburgh and Potomac Line; Louisville as a Railway Centre; The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad; Social Reunion of Railway and Express Men at Cincinnati, Ohio; The Cities of the Lakes and the Mississippi Valley; St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railway; New-York and Harlem Railway; Troy and Boston Railway; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway; Michigan Central Railway—Detroit to Chicago; Bellefontaine Line; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati Railway; Illinois Central Railway; Central Railway of New-Jersey; Baltimore and Ohio Railway; Great Western Railway.
III. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—My Western Home; Ink Drops—No. 11; Doesticks on Billiards; Pat's Peegeons; or, French Fare in Ireland; The Game of Euchre and Life—An Arkansas Father's Advice to his Son; Game Roosters and the American Pomological Society; Fried Water Chickens.
IV. Index to upward of 2 000 of the Principal Cities of the United States and the Canadas, in connection with Railways. To the Commercial Traveler, as well as to the Shipper, this Index is invaluable.
V. United States' Time Indicator, showing the Difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California, and London, England—with Illustrations.
VI. Through Routes to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the leading means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.
VII. Appleton's Railway Guide, Counting-house Calendar; important to every business man.
VIII. A large Railway Map representing the Railways not only in actual operation, but also those in progress.
IX. A list of Prominent Hotels in the Principal Cities of the Union.
X. A Gazetteer of the United States, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
XI. Nearly one hundred Maps of the Principal Railways.
XII. New Time Tables, corrected to date.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE Is for sale upon the principal Railways, and at all the principal Book and Periodical Agencies throughout the United States and Canadas at
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!!
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
We will offer.
FOR CASH,
FOR CASH,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, and each succeeding business day,
UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD:
500 WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $3 75, worth $6.
200 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 149 pieces, for $28, worth $39.
500 GILT-BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $5 80, worth $9.
300 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $6 25, worth $10.
350 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
containing 44 pieces, for $8, worth $14.
100 GILT BAND FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces for $46 75, worth $68.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $50, worth $80.
20 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $60, worth $90.
15 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $70, worth $100.
10 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $80, worth $115.
10 GILT AND PAINTED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
containing 167 pieces, for $105, worth $150.
TOGETHER WITH
An extensive variety of Fancy Vases, Bronze Figures, Parian Statuettes, Bohemian Glassware, and other articles suited for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Also,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY
and
TABLE GLASS,
At greatly reduced prices.
An examination of the articles above enumerated will convince any one having a knowledge of the usual value of such goods, that our present rates are more than
THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
Below customary prices. For further particulars
LOOK AT
Samples of the goods with prices attached in our front windows.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will deliver an address before this Association, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duty of American Youth.*

Tickets can be obtained gratis of the officers of the Association. H. W. DUNSHEE, President.
THOS. F. HARRISON, Chairman of Ex. Com.

TADMAN'S

CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE, for Chapped Hands and Lips, requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin; cures in a few hours, and makes the skin delicately soft and white. Observe the color is "YELLOW," and the name, "CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE." TADMAN & CO., 268 4th av. and 51 Bleecker-st. By mail 25c.

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
Near 11th-st.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.
FANCY GOODS
Selling off at half cost.
All kinds WINTER HOSIERY and GLOVES,
All sizes and styles in
LADIES' AND GENT'S UNDERGARMENTS,
At Exciting Prices.
Sale commences every day at 10 o'clock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1860,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
CALICOES, REPS, OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
We will offer our large and varied assortment of
CLOAKS,
For the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BULFIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S
BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
at
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE,
$20, worth $40.
$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.
ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULFIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CLEARING OUT SALE
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at	$100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at	60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at	45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at	18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at	40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at	30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at	18

And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains,
from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth	$1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth	1 00

This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture,
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO,
Continue the sale of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
At a great reduction from regular prices.
Also,
500 BALMORAL SKIRTS, at $1 25 each,
Just landed per *Asia*.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 10,
A lot of
HANDSOME SILKS,
WINTER COLORS,
At 4s. 6d. per yard,
A lot of
HEAVY SILKS, at 75 cents per yard,
Also,
ELEGANT FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
At $17 50 per robe,
JUST HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

EVENING AND PARTY DRESSES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 10,
A large assortment of
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL
EVENING AND PARTY DRESSES,
At prices to induce purchases
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS AND CLOAKS,
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Having marked down their large Stock of
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
and other Dress Goods; also,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
to prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

BENSON'S
NEW STYES OF
CLOAKS,
DECEMBER STYLES,
As now worn in Paris,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
310 CANAL-ST., opposite Mercer, 310
Also, FINE FURS CHEAP.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
SILKS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
150 Point Applique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a set to $15,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We now offer our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS
At retail, below wholesale prices. BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH
MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

MADAME C. VEILLER DE PARIS, No. 117 Clinton-place, has the honor of informing her numerous friends and the ladies of New-York, that she has received by steamer the latest Parisian fashions, for Robes de Bals, Robes de ville Cloaks, &c., &c., which she is making with her accustomed taste and style. Mme. VEILLER, in soliciting the patronage of those ladies who have not yet had an opportunity of judging of her facilities, feels justified in warranting to give entire satisfaction for any work intrusted to her care.

THE HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT of Point and Valenciennes Lace Goods in this City, suitable for Holiday Presents, at ROSENBLATT'S, No. 359 Canal-st., one door from Wooster-st. The store to let, possession immediately. Inquire in the store.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large and magnificent stock of
LACES
AND
LACE GOODS,
viz.:
POINT D'ALENCON, AQUILLE, VENISE, DUCHESS AND APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Imported Expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 10,
A large lot of
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HEMSTITCHED, UNDER COST.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES.
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

"TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS."
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the "EAGLE PRINTS," will sell them to the trade at 6¼ cents net cash.
They are without doubt the cheapest Madder Print ever offered.
Also, a very large line of Madison Prints at 5½ cents.
Also, 200 bales of Atlantic "W," Brown Shirtings, at 5¾ cents.
Also, 50 cases of ⅞ fine Bleached Shirtings, at 6 cents.
Also, a very large line of new styles Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, at 15 cents.
We would also call the attention of the trade to our large stock of
"WHITE GOODS," HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,
which we are closing out at very low prices.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

WINTER TRADE.
1860-61.
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY,
1,500 Gent's colored-border hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3s. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gent's, also, at 4s—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full assortment of Ladies' hemmed Handkerchiefs, all prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

301 DRY GOODS GIVEN AWAY. 301
INQUIRE FOR THE NUMBER.
DON'T FORGET THE NAME.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-street,
To meet their obligations,
are
DETERMINED TO SACRIFICE
$150,000 WORTH OF THE
Newest Styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Look at the Prices. Examine the Goods.
150 pieces rich ELMORE CLOTHS, silk and wool,
At 50 cents per yard, cost 90 cents to import.
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, offered at 85c.
RICH SILKS, cost 88c., offered at 65c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $1 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 18, offered at 75c.
PARISIAN REPS, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 20c., offered at 12½c.
500 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTERNS,
At $4 50; actual cost, $6 75.
500 pieces ELMORE CLOTHS,
At 50 cents; cost 90 cents per yard.
Ladies can now replenish Their wardrobes
With the latest styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At a cost of
ONE-THIRD LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.
Housekeepers will also find
The same reduction
On all the necessary articles
For home consumption.
Including:
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
100 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
100 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 6¼, fine and heavy,
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres and Jeans.
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

AT RETAIL,
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

LINEN SHEETINGS,	All widths.
NAPKINS,	⅝ and ¾ sizes.
BLANKETS,	10-4, 11-4 and 12-4.
QUILTS,	White and colored.
DOMESTIC COTTON,	4-4 to 12-4.
DAMASK CLOTHS,	From small to large size.
SHIRTING LINENS,	Every quality and make.

Our Housekeeping Stocks we
Shall close for about
COST.
LACE CURTAINS REDUCED
30 per cent. from FORMER PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 12th-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

SELLING OFF.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF RETIRING from business by the 1st of February next, I hereby offer my entire stock of Laces, Embroideries, &c., &c., at much less than cost. Ladies are particularly requested to examine my prices and goods before purchasing elsewhere, at A. ROSENBLATT, No. 359 Canal-st., one door from Wooster-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS—THE CHEAPEST stock in the City. Nice fitting Corsets $1. Also Werley's Patent French Corsets very cheap. Skirts and Corsets made to order. N. B.—Children's Corsets and Skirts, Alexandre's Gloves, at Mrs. ELGES'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A. ROSENBLATT, NO. 359 CANAL-ST., one door from Wooster-st., is now offering until the 1st of February, his entire stock of Embroideries, Lace Goods, &c., at much less than they can be bought elsewhere, in consequence of retiring from all mercantile pursuits then.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND, Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

OFFICE OR DESK-ROOM WANTED—SOMEwhere in the vicinity of Broadway and Leonard-st. Address Box No. 601 Post office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

"THE ANGELS TOLD ME SO."
A beautiful song just published.
Inquire for the edition by Wm. A. Lawrence, published by JAMES COUENHOVEN,
No. 856 Broadway, 3 doors below 14th-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BUCKLEY'S NEW METHOD FOR THE BANJO.—It is the simplest and best method for learning to play that favorite instrument, without the aid of a master. In addition, the lessons, which are so complete that a child can understand them, the method contains, "Dixie's Land," "Glendy Burk," "Bonny Jean," and over 150 of the choicest Songs, Jigs, Reels and Walk-Arounds, &c., &c., many of them written expressly for this work, by the best banjo players. Price $1.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $340. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY—PERFECT PIANIST AND player, pupil from Ascher, pianist to the Empress of the French, wishes to give private lessons; apply to Mr. WAUTERS, No. 19 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Best of reference if required.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-hand or new Piano, or a Melodeon very cheap for cash, or to pay by installments. Good 7-octave pianos to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND Piano, only three months in use; worth $700, will be sold this week for $325 cash. Call at No. 349½ 9th-av., near the corner of 31-st. An examination solicited.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A handsome brick house—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the lease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO RENT—NO. 687 BROADWAY. Three rooms on second floor, bedroom and closets attached, separately or together. To a responsible party on most reasonable terms. Also, a large back room to one or two gentlemen, $8 per week. Inquire of MADAME DE BENTOR.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE GYMNASIUM Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st., with the fixtures. Immediate possession given. Application to be made to N. S. KORTRIGHT, No. 34 Liberty-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Or the building would be rented for other purposes. Apply at once.

TO LET—A HOUSE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, at a very low rent—a good three-story house, with all the modern improvements, in Williamsburgh, to a family that would take good care of it. Address O. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURS.

222½. A CARD. 222½. The undersigned offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices.
GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 25 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

GENUINE HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, at retail, at 50 per cent. below cost, at the Hudson Bay Fur Company's Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now running between Fishkill and New-York. She is 176 tons Custom-house measurement, and will carry 250 to 300 tons. It is fitted up with state-rooms and cabins, and is in perfect order for any business. Will be sold with or without the cabin furniture. Apply on board at foot of Robinson-st., or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

WIRE WINDOW SHADES AND SIGNS manufactured in every style by LEE & CO., No. 309 Bleecker-st.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentleman, 50 cents. Residence No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 86 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 81 West 49th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young English person, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist in the care of children; willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent woman as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 37th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH GIRL WISHES a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Good references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 Dominick-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young girl; is a neat sewer, very fond of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 11 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid: can cut and fit and make ladies' dresses, and is willing to make herself useful, or would take care of growing children; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a private family; the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situation wanted, by a most capable and trustworthy girl in either of the above capacities. Will be found a neat, intelligent, responsible and efficient servant, and knows how to value a permanent home; highly recommended by a Brooklyn family, which she now leaves. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the sewing of a small family, or as nurse; would take the charge of one or two children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat English Protestant girl desires a situation in City or country (prefers the latter,) in the above capacity; will be found a first-class chambermaid and a good waitress; no objection to assist in washing, and perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages $6 to $7.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SMART, intelligent young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; would have no objection to assist in the chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; also understands taking the charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse: is capable and faithful; is a neat seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 885 Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address No. 91 Walker-st., near Broadway, back parlor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies and desserts; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 171 East 34th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress or regular cook; is a most excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and game in style; wages $9. Also, one as waitress and chambermaid; is a regular waitress, and takes charge of the silverware; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as laundress and housemaid; best reference can be obtained. Call at, or address, No. 144 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class American cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH FIVE years' and three months' reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, pastry, &c.; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would like a situation in the City. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING and ironing, a situation by a competent young woman; has the best of City reference; also a little girl, lately landed; is a Protestant, and lived as nursery maid, and is very fond of chilren. Both can be seen at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good cook in a private family; has four years' good City reference from her last place, and thoroughly undertands her business; good wages required. Call, for two days, at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A VERY TIDY, RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is also a first-rate baker of bread, and willing to be in any way obliging; has lived 10 years in her last place. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; is a good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has lived several years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 282 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a restaurant or hotel, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS COOK, by a respectable woman; can produce reference from the first families of the City; was three years in her last place. Call at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman who is neat and trustworthy, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing; will be recommended by the lady she is now with. Apply at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a woman of good experience in the culinary department; is willing and capable to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Address S. C., No. 193 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 3 days at 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; can show the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and can give City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 158 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A GOOD place for her cook, who is still with her, and can be fully recommended. For further particulars, apply at No. 18 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 26 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen till suited.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations in the same house; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; good references from their last places. Call at No. 275 Mulberry-st., Room No. 9.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, by applying at No. 175 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to wash and iron; has lived with her last employer three years; best of City references given. Apply at No. 203 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTAble and thoroughly competent young woman desires a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes excellent bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a young woman a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, or chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; understands the duties and is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, well-disposed young woman desires a situation in the City or country, as good cook and baker, and is an excellent laundress; is a thoroughly competent hand over milk and butter; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A SITUATION by an American girl, to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 Laight-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable American woman, to take charge of an infant and do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 84 West 21st-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant woman, as infant's nurse; can take it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent young woman, as first-rate laundress; is a Protestant; understands all kinds of fine washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—FINE WASHING WANTED by an experienced laundress; she is fully competent, and can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, and fine muslins; particular attention paid to family clothes; good reference given. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation in a gentleman's family; has no objection to help with the chamberwork. Can be seen for two days. No. 335 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, with a full, fresh breast of milk, having lost her own baby, would take a respectable person's baby to nurse; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 138 East 22d-st., second floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as nurse; lately arrived from Ireland; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 203 13th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a young French girl as nurse, who has been in her employ, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply to-day at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do light washing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 78 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

AS NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, by a respectable English girl, a situation in a first-class family as nurse and lady's maid; she is competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; best of City reference given as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress, who has cared for infants from their birth, or do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 361 2d-av., in the dry goods store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would do chamberwork and sewing, or would go out by the day, week, or month; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., Room No. 12.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress and to do light work; is willing to assist in chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 160 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young person, a situation as first-class waitress; can be well recommended by her present employer. Apply for two days between the hours of 10 and 4, at No. 15 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS wants a place; refers to her present employer, where she can be seen, No. 291 5th-av., near 10th-st., for 2 days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 610 3d-av., near 42d-st., second floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent book-keeper is open to an engagement, either immediately or on 1st January next, at a moderate salary. Good City references can be given. Address E. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is sober, honest and industrious, and can be trusted implicitly. Any person in want of such a man would do well by calling or addressing a note to R. K., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation for a Protestant young man as coachman and groom; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be recommended by his last employer. Address T. B., No. 54 Walker-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted as coachman or groom by a young man who can produce the very best recommendations from his last place, where he lived over six years; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful; knows the City perfectly. Address P. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business—the care of horses and stock; willing to drive, if required, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, J. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FOREMAN ON A FARM.—WANTED, A situation by a married German, a Methodist; good recommendations. Apply at No. 176 3d-st., in the rear ask for PETER FREDMANN.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an active, intelligent man, who understands his business in every department perfectly; is a first-rate grape grower, flowers, vegetables, &c., laying out of grounds; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a Protestant German, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands green-house plants. Has good references. Call at No. 159 3d-st., in the segar store.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, English, a situation as groom or coachman, or to look after fast horses. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, or call, R. C., care of Fox & Co., saddlers and harness-makers, No. 1,250 Broadway, New-York, for one week, or Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-FOUR years of age, is desirous of a situation as porter in a store or some respectable business, where he can devote his time to his employer, where there would be a chance of promotion; would be willing to drive a horse and wagon, and make himself generally useful; he writes a fair hand, and is very good at figures. No objection to the country. Can produce good City and country reference. Apply for four days to T. O. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as salesman in a first-class clothhouse; has a good City and near-by trade; refers to last employers, where he has been engaged as salesman the last six years. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGlishman and his wife wish situations; the man is an excellent farmer, understands the care of stock, &c.; is also a good carpenter; the wife is an excellent cook, dairy maid and washer and ironer; wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—No incumbrance.

AS WAITER.—JUST DISENGAGED AND WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly; has lived four years in his last place, as his recommendation will certify, and will be highly recommended. Address B. L., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR REspectable boarding-house, in the City or Country, by a respectable, faithful competent man, with best of City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 811 Broadway, in the store.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP housekeeping this Winter is desirous of placing his waiter, whom he can highly recommend. Apply, from 11 to 3, at No. 121 Leonard-st., corner of Elm, first floor.

AS WAITER.—A MAN WANTS A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Address L. G., No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION.—A YOUNG man who has a thorough knowledge of the retail dry goods trade would like a situation as clerk in a country store; would have no objection to going West. The advertiser has for the last two years had the management of a large country store; is active, a fair penman, quick at figures, and would endeavor to make himself generally useful to his employer. He is engaged until the 1st of January, but would like to make arrangements with some party before that time. The best of City and country reference given as regards character and ability. Address MILES, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk; reference, if required, satisfactory. A line addressed to A. Y., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—A young man, who for the past four years has been cashier and book-keeper for an extensive manufacturing Corporation in the country, desires a situation as book-keeper, cashier or correspondent in some first-class house. First-class references. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A retail hardware store by one who has been about two years in the wholesale business; is in his seventeenth year, and desires to learn the business thoroughly, and make himself useful. Address J. B. H., No. 84 Marion-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—COOK WANTED—FAMILY OF TWO persons. None need apply save with the best recommendations. Scotch or English preferred. Call Wednesday and Thursday mornings, before 12, at No. 64 West 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, ENGLISH or Scotch preferred, and only a Protestant need apply, to-day, at No. 286 West 33d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a large, handsome room in a house owned by the occupant, having all modern improvements, with board. Late dinner, fire and gas. Terms for two, $11 per week. Location, below 4th-st., west side. Address HOME, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT THIRD-story front room will be let with board at a reasonable rate to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood, in view of the park. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 23d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 38. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A MOST DESIRABLE OPPORtunity is unexpectedly offered to a gentleman and wife, or family, and one or two single gentlemen, at No. 22 West 29th-st. The house, location and style of housekeeping are unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and the comforts of a home, at No. 78 West 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD can be had at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET IN a first-class house, with a private table, in a private family, at No. 90 East 19th-st., a few doors from Union-square.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD IN A pleasant locality, can be accommodated at No. 5 St. Luke's-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 35 Willow-st., near Cranberry. Two gentlemen can find the comforts of a social, good home, in a plain English family. Terms from $3 50 to $5 each. Or a lady and gentleman will be accommodated with a comfortable bedroom, and use of parlor and piano-forte. Only 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—A VERY desirable large front room, in a fine house, on 4th-st., near Broadway, suitable for one or two gentlemen. First-class table with breakfast and tea. As it is a private family, unexceptionable references will be required. Direct to B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—A HOME FOR A YOUNG LADY IN a strictly private family of refinement, where her father may feel that she will be under good influence, as his business calls him from the City a part of the time; the best of reference and a fair price will be cheerfully given for the same. Address R. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife. The house is pleasantly located in 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Address SIDNEY, Station D.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house first-class, location one of the most convenient. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE ENTIRE SECOND story, consisting of four rooms, en suite, which will be let together, or divided in two sets, with breakfast; location very desirable. Apply to S. H., Box No. 493 General Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor, warmed and partly furnished, in a first-class house in University-place, near 12th-st. Address Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED SOUTH ROOM, with closet, to let with board in a first-class house No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; family small; dinner at 6 o'clock.

AT NO. 52 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—In a strictly private family of adults, a suite of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, to gentlemen, or a family, with private table served.

NO. 19 UNION-PLACE, WEST SIDE.—Beautiful suites and single rooms, now ready for the reception of boarders.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE LUNCH AND RESTAURANT.—The damages by the late fire having been repaired, the Astor House Bar, Lunch and Restaurant are again opened to the public, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—5TH-AVENUE AND 40th-st.—Family and single rooms to let, with board, at very low rates, for the Winter.
J. R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE Farm, of 144 acres, within twenty miles of the City, four miles from Glen Cove, and one mile from the steamboat landing at Roslyn, Long Island. The locality is perfectly healthy, free from annoyances of any kind; and, being easily accessible at all seasons, is well calculated for a business man. The land is in good fence, undulating, in a fine state of cultivation, and suitable for any kind of crops. The survey for the projected Branch Railroad runs through it. The buildings consist of a large two-story house, 50 by 30 feet; two barns, 44 by 30 feet and 40 by 24 feet; and numerous others, such as cow and sheep houses, wagon houses, granary, cribs, &c. Excellent advantages in respect to roads, water, &c. As a farm it has no superior on the Island, and having an extended front on the turnpike, it can be advantageously divided. Apply to H. W. Eastman, No. 298 Broadway; James C. Godfrey, of William, E. Bird & Co.'s, No. 218 Front-st.; or to THADDEUS FERTH, on the premises.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 acres, 2 miles from depot, at Rahway, N. J., about one hour's ride from the City. Large apple, peach, cherry and pear orchard, and other fruits. Well suited to a gentleman doing business in the City. The dwelling is large, and with the barns, are all in good order. Apply to N. C. Bishop, No. 144 Broadway, or address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 67 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 486 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 56th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Esq., No. 29 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BOUNDED its entire length by Idlewild, and second only to it in the wild picturesque beauty of its entrances and grounds. For maps and particulars see Messrs. Codwise, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, R. Wells, No. 34 Wall-st., Homer Morgna, No. 3 Pine-st., N. P. Willis, Cornwall, or the subscriber, JAMES G ROE, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 24 acres; near to depot; first-class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Pailliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
On Manufacturers' Account,
of
HOUSE AND TABLE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS,
to commence at 10½ o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12,

and each day until the entire stock is sold, at the salesroom of
BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st.

Comprising a most select and desirable assortment of
FRENCH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, TEA SETS,
TOILET SETS—both plain, white and decorated;
VASES, CARD BASKETS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
COLOGNES, &c.
RICH CUT AND PLAIN TABLE GLASSWARE,
in complete sets, and also by the dozen.
Fine Bohemian Decanters, Goblets, Wine, Finger Bowls,
Tumblers, Vases, Punch Bowls, &c., &c.,
both white and colored.
PARIAN STATUARY,
FRENCH BRONZES, very fine,
PARIS CLOCKS and
MANTEL SETS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and a variety of fancy articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., of this City, for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market, on manufacturers' account, without reserve, for cash.

The goods will be arranged in lots to suit retail purchasers, and catalogues will be ready and the goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, at the salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE
OF THE GALLERY OF THE
FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evening of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST., among which will be found the life-size painting of the "Roman Fruit Girl," by F. Augera; the Ship of the Line entering Havana, by F. Melby; the Harbor and City of Amsterdam, by A. Van Beest. Also, fine specimens of Th. Frere, Alfred De Dreux, Manzoni, Delessard, Paul Seignac, I. & A. H. Veron, De Brackeller, Van Sevendonck, Kock-Kock the elder, S. R. Gifford, T. Roedel. The above have been lately received direct from the artists, and will be guaranteed originals

ALSO,
TWO ELEGANT COPIES OF GUIDO'S AURORA AND CUPID AND PSYCHE, BY ROLLA.

The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe.

Among which will be found the works of
Eugene Verboeckhoven, A. de Brackeller,
Hy. Schaeffels, Vanseverdonck,
Leickert, Reekers,
Kock-Kock, Moerenhout,
Chapman, Wouvermans.
Cornet, Schaep, Redig, Boynham.

Each painting is signed, and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artist.

To be sold at auction by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above beautiful and valuable collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil Paintings, including landscape, marines, interiors, figure and cattle pieces, &c., &c. The above collection was selected by an artist, who is returning to France, and will be positively sold without limit. Among them will be found works by the following artists: G. A. Hekking, H. Morgan, Soumiz, Duval, A. Ponchon, B. Hess, E. B. Bigedon, McIntyre, B. Norvens, &c., &c. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

FURS!
FURS!
FURS!

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Dec. 11th, 12th and 13th,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 58 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

Peremptory sale of elegant made-up Furs, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of Messrs. C. E. Bressler & Co., to be sold without reserve, in consequence of dissolution of partnership. The stock comprises in part,
SUPERB REAL RUSSIAN SABLE SETS,
ELEGANT HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS,
RICH DARK REAL MINK SETS,

Together with a general assortment of ladies', gents' and children's furs in every variety. Also, a splendid lot of sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. The stock will be arranged and on view on Monday, Dec. 10, when purchasers are invited to call and examine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall st.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each.
20 shares Importers' and Traders' F. Ins. Co.	$50 each.
30 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
10 shares American Ex. Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each.
15 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each.
14 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each.
90 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co., (of Brooklyn).	$50 each.
10 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co.	$100 each.
$4,000 Mason County, Illinois, Bonds.	

ALL OF THE ABOVE STOCKS ARE HYPOTHECATED.

Stock Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real Estate Sales any days required.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door East of Broadway.

THIS DAY, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 381 Broadway, the entire stock in trade of

DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.

Also, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction-room in 4th-st., and daily, till all are sold, an immense collection of
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,
in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.

CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

BY WILLS & ELSWORTH,
No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10 o'clock,
Large Peremptory and Attractive Sale of
FINE FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner and tea sets, rich decorated vases, rich cut and engraved glassware, papier-mache goods, silver-plated ware, with a great variety of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL GOODS. Catalogues on Tuesday.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The large sale of magnificent
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Postponed from Monday, will positively take place
(THIS DAY,) WEDNESDAY,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av.

The catalogue comprises four hundred lots of superb furniture, stationery, bronzes, painting, rich silverware, China, piano-forte, elegant parlor suites, &c. Sale peremptory rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects; this horse has only been used by a private family, and is one of the most desirable horses to be found. Also, a Victoria phaeton, with pole and shafts in fine condition, and made to order. Also, a very fine single harness, also made to order. The whole will be sold without reserve.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID MODERN PAINTINGS, at store No. 8 Fifth-av. Hotel, consisting of landscape, marine views, historical, Scriptural, fruit and figure pieces, by some of the most talented artists of the day, all richly mounted in fine gold-leaf frames, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 7½ o'clock each evening.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being the usual variety of prime goods for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY FURS, ON THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising Hudson Bay sable and mink, Canadian and Siberian squirrel, marten, fitch, French and river mink, &c., made up expressly for retail trade, and being the surplus stock of a dealer compelled to realize.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Catalogues and goods now ready.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, Dec. 13, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., at 10½ A. M. Fresh, seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash.

DOGS PAINTED AT NO. 411 FOURTH-ST., by Miss S. ELLEN BLACKWELL, pupil of the Government School of Design at Paris, and of Mr. Leigh's Studio, London.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

(OFFICIAL.)

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the two conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1875.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, free from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 15th of December, 1858.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

RECEIVERS OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1860.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Erie Rail-road Company, which became due on the 1st day of September, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Office of the Receiver in Erie Place, on and after Thursday the 20th inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS of the United States and British Provinces, with prompt returns, by HOFFMAN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Bankers and Dealers in Bullion and Specie.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhea Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st. under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

o31-law12wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.

JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
Executors.

o10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860.

JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.

au15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his house, No. 20 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.

THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of THOMAS T. BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late concern will please present without delay.

THOMAS T. BAILEY & CO.
THOMAS T. BAILEY,
STEPHEN A. MIDDLEBROOK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

I have this day associated with myself WILLIAM A. SPEAIGHT, and will continue the general blank-book manufacturing business under the name of WILLIAM A. SPEAIGHT & CO., at the old stand, No. 132 Water-st., corner Pine.

STEPHEN A. MIDDLEBROOK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET LINE—Carrying the mails—To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month.

The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, 20th December, from Pier No. 45 North River.

Passage, First Cabin	$60
Passage, Second Cabin	50
Passage, Third Class	35

For freight or passage apply to
WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¼ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	150,000

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

All risks taken by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the same rates as the non-participating policies of other Mutual Companies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1860.

TO TAX PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, in pursuance of chapter 230 Laws of 1843, that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next, will be charged with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 22d day of October, 1860, to date of payment.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY,) THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,
Mme. INEZ FABBRI,
For the first time in America as Marie
Sig. STIGELLI,
For the first time in America as Tonio.
CARL FORMES
In his great character of Sergeant Sulpice.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 12,
At 8 o'clock,
First and only night of Donizetti's popular Opera of
LA FILLE DE REGIMENT,
(The Child of the Regiment,)
with the following unsurpassed cast:
Mme. INEZ FABBRI (for the first time) as .... Marie
Sig. STIGELLI (for the first time) as .... Tonio
CARL FORMES in his great character of .... Sulpice
GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND CORPS DE BALLET.
Conductor .... THEO. THOMAS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In answer to numerous requests for a repetition of THE JEWESS, the public are respectfully informed that THE JEWESS will be given once only during the present season, of which due notice will be given.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL
TO HARVEY MAJOR, ESQ., LATE OF DODWORTH'S BAND.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the above Testimonial, would respectfully inform the residents of New-York and its vicinity, that they have completed their arrangements to have said Concert held at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th December.

The following talent have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

VOCAL.
Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Mr. G. SIMPSON,
Mrs. MOZART, Mr. MILLARD,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
STEPHEN C. MASSETT.
INSTRUMENTAL.
Mr. S. B. MILLS—Piano.
L. S. SCHRIEBER—Cornet.
E. MULLENHAUER—Violin.
Dr. C. W. BEAMES and CHAS. HIFFERT—Piano.
The following bands have also kindly volunteered:
Seventh Regiment Band, C. S. Grafula, Conductor.
Dodworth's First Band, Harvey B. Dodworth, Conductor.
Dodworth's Second Band, Thos. S. Kingsland, Conductor.
Eighth Regiment Band.
Robertson's Band.
And the Drum Corps of the Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Music Stores of Wm. Hall & Sons; Firth, Pond & Co., C. Breusing, H. B. Dodworth, and Weller & Faris, No. 142 Broadway; Capt. A. P. Kinnan, Chairman of the Committee, No. 233 Fulton-st.; and at the Academy on the evening of the Concert.

Capt. A. P. KINNAN, Chairman.
JOSEPH F. KNAPP, Secretary.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY NEXT,
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors will open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.
THE NEW
FIVE ACT COMEDY,
called the
MODEL
HYPOCRITE,

Translated from the French and adapted by GEORGE FARREN, Esq., having excited the most profound interest and enthusiasm, will be acted

TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
THE COMEDY
Includes in its
SUPERB CAST
The following
EMINENT ARTISTES:

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Henriques, (her 9th appearance on any stage,) Miss Fanny Morant, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. NIXON .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Thirteenth week and thirty-seventh night of the engagement of the eminent American tragedian,
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1860,
Will be acted Shakespeare's tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth .... Mr. FORREST
Sustained by Messrs. CONWAY, FISHER, FENNO, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. CONWAY, ATHENA, Miss LE BRUN, &c., &c.
NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c., &c., &c.
FRIDAY—Last night of MACBETH.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (WEDSEDAY,) Dec. 12,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will repeat his magnificent personation of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

Each succeeding night this great, though so young, American artist wins a new leaf in the wreath of laurels which has been placed on his brow by houses
CROWED FROM PIT TO DOME,
with the most intellectual and cultivated audiences drawn for many years to a New-York theatre. His performance of Richelieu has been pronounced by the critics and indorsed by the public as one of the truest and most perfect pieces of mimetic art ever presented on the stage.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers .... Spalding & Rogers.
DAY PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 12, at 2½ o'clock.
LEVI J. NORTH'S
WORLD RENOWNED CIRCUS,
SPALDING & ROGERS'
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS,
SIEGRIST and ZANFRETTA BALLET TROUPE,
ROBINSON,
THE GREAT BAREBACK RIDER,
DANCING HORSE, TAMMANY,
Will appear.
Evening performance at 7½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1860,
THE MERCHANT'S STEED.
After which, LOTTERY TICKET, and
THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
Afternoon performance (at 2 o'clock):
THE MERCHANT'S STEED.

"HOME" CHARITY BAZAAR.
NO. 29 EAST 29TH-ST.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, desiring to make available every suitable appliance for the removal of the debt upon their Institution—now, in effect, reduced from twenty thousand to less than three thousand dollars—and wishing, meantime to provide for hundreds of the needy and suffering who look to them for relief, again solicit the aid and patronage of the friends of benevolence.

Their Bazaar will be opened in the Home Chapel on Monday, Dec. 10, and closed on Saturday, Dec. 15. Contributions of salable goods, packages of provisions, holiday gifts, and especially ready funds, will be very gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

N. B.—Hours of opening and closing, at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.

FAIR AND ENTERTAINMENT

Of the New-York Infirmary, at the Institution, No. 126 2d-av., near 8th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14.

The evening entertainments, commencing at 8 o'clock will consist (on THURSDAY) of an address by Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, dramatic readings by Mrs. E. F. ELLET. On FRIDAY—Of an address by Mr. FROTHINGHAM, and singing by the HUTCHINSON FAMILY. Music, on both evenings, by the harp and violin, vocal duets, etc. Admission, during the day time, free. Tickets, for both evenings, 50 cents, to be had at Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door.

MELODEON—NO. 539 BROADWAY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1860, second appearance of Miss AGUSTA WALBY in the JAPANESE BALL. Her rendition of her celebrated character in this play is worth more than the price of admission. She will be supported by Mesers. Sarissee, Turner, Thompson, Rooner, Reeve and Company. Also, Miss KATE WALTERS as "Letty" in IN AND OUT OF PLACE. Also, second time, new ballet entitled "MOUNTAIN SYLPH," arranged and copyrighted by Miss Fanny Thompson, who, with Miss Walby, King, Coe, Clifton, Louise, Howard, Burch and other young ladies of the company, interspersed with musical olios, songs, dances, &c., make an uninterrupted performance from 7½ to 12.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO,
No. 32 Waverley-place.
HETTY READING THE BIBLE TO THE INDIANS,
From Cooper's "Deer-Slayer."
Admittance on application from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
NO. 663 BROADWAY.
The finest Hall and the best Company in the country, consisting of over 40 performers.
SAM COWELL
Commences his engagement on the 17th inst.

ADAM AND EVE.
THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.
Painted in 1857 by Dubufe.
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

FAIR OF THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION, for the benefit of the Isaac T. Hopper Home, at Clinton Hall, entrance on 8th-st, or Astor-place, a little east of Broadway. This Fair and entertainment, for the benefit of the Women's Home for discharged female prisoners, will be opened on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12. The sales will be at store prices. There are many articles of dress for ladies, girls and children, which are well made, elegant, and suitable for the season; also, fancy articles, toys and toilet furniture. An assortment of holiday gift books will be found on the tables. A collection of the celebrated Hingham wooden ware will be offered for sale. This consists of elegant articles made of fine wood, which may serve as toys, or for useful purposes. They come from the only manufactory of this kind of ware in the United States.

Refreshments will be served, as called for by visitors; oysters, coffee, relishes of various kinds, tea, fruit, ice-creams, tarts, &c., &c.

The rooms will be open for the reception of visitors on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7 o'clock, and will continue open on the two following days and evenings, closing on Friday night.

Yourself and friends are invited to attend, and to share in the privileges of helping a good charity in an agreeable manner.

C. M. SEDGWICK,
First Director.
SARAH F. LEGGETT, } Managers.
A. H. GIBBONS,

NOTICE.—FAIR OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Mission Sunday School of Yorkville, to be held at the Dépôt of the Third-av. Railroad, 65th st., on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of the 12th, 13th and 14th of December, 1860, request, in behalf of this Mission, the countenance and support of a Christian community. Any donations, by mail or otherwise, forwarded to S. M. Geery, No. 719 Broadway, will be thankfully received. Respectfully,

S. M. GEERY, Superintendent.
JAS. A. BAKER, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND GALA WEEK!
COMMENCING MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1860, being the
SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF
THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The crowds increase as this great celebration progresses, and thousands of our
OLDEST INHABITANTS,
who remember the Museum in its infancy, now throng its immensely enlarged halls to
SEE THE WONDERS AND CHANGES
which half a century has added to their long
BELOVED AND CHERISHED INSTITUTION.

With a liberality amounting almost to prodigality, the Manager has multiplied
NOVELTIES, CURIOSITIES and AMUSEMENTS,
for this great anniversary week, and his patrons will find it even more than usually
INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE and PLEASING.
THE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
consists of the splendid Historical
OPERATIC DRAMA, MASANIELLO;
Or, THE DELIVERANCE OF NAPLES,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock,
and a laughable and amusing COMEDIETTA, entitled
A MORNING CALL!
which has never failed to receive raptures of applause.
MISS DORA DAWRON,
the wonderful DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, dressed in a singular and unique costume, one-half as a lady, the other half as a gentleman, will appear at each performance in a popular duet,
PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.
To be seen at all hours, every Day and Evening,
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most unique and singular human beings known,
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY,
TWO ALBINO GIRLS,
THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES!
exhibited in a large glass case, on a platform, by the
GREAT SNAKE-CHARMER,
in whose hands they are perfectly docile and harmless.
LIVING SEAL; HAPPY FAMILY; GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH; WAX FIGURES; FORTUNE-TELLER; GRAND COSMORAMA; 850,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
FARCICAL,
FARCICAL,
Burletta, in three acts, called the
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
Which will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT,
WITH
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
Every member of the Company in the cast.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS,
which is the
GREATEST TRIUMPH of SCENIC ART
ever witnessed in this country.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
NOTICE.
In compliance with the request of
MANY LADIES
and
HEADS OF FAMILIES
Who, with their children, are unable to attend an evening performance, Miss Keene will give
A MATINEE
of the
SEVEN SISTERS,
on
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Dec. 15, 1860
OPEN AT ONE. COMMENCE AT TWO.

NOW OPEN.
THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
PAGE'S Great Picture of
"MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."
Col. THORPE'S "NIAGARA AS IT IS,"
ROSSITER'S three great paintings,
"MIRRIAM," "NOAH," and "JEREMIAH."
Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

AMERICAN ART!

The first exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is now open at the National Academy Rooms, in 10th-st., near Broadway, with a choice collection of valuable
PAINTINGS AND STATUARY BY AMERICAN ARTISTS,
Loaned from private collections, together with the works contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund, to be sold at auction, on the 22d of December, at 8 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

LECTURES.

HUDSON'S SHAKESPEARE LECTURES.

Rev. H. N. HUDSON will give a Course of Six Lectures AT HOPE CHAPEL, (Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel,) Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, and continued on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 18, 20 and 27, and Jan. 3 and 8.

SUBJECTS—*Merchant of Venice, As You Like It, Othello, King Lear* and *Henry the Fourth*, with Histories of the several Plays, Analyses of the leading characters, Illustrative Recitations and general Criticisms.

Tickets for the Course, $1 50. Admitting two persons, $2 50. Single admission, 50 cents. To be had at the principal Bookstores on Broadway and at the Hope Chapel.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

The ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY have engaged Rev. W. H. MILBURN to give a course of TWO LECTURES in aid of the Charity Fund. The first on
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
At the Brooklyn Athenæum. His inimitable lecture on *What a Blind Man Saw in England*. The second SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, on *English Roast Beef and Plumb Pudding*.

Tickets for the Course 50 cents. Single tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. MR. LORD'S LECTURE ON REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.—The second lecture of this course (postponed on account of the storm) will be given at Clinton Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—*Queen Philippa—The Woman of Chivalry.*

Tickets for the four remaining lectures, 75 cents. Single admission, 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE KANSAS FAMINE.
CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING TO AID THE STARVING.

The undersigned, in view of the now unquestioned fact that thousands of the people of Kansas are suffering from *Famine*, deem it but humane and Christian that some immediate steps be taken to afford relief to the famishing settlers of that unfortunate Territory. From testimony of the most trustworthy character, it appears that no less than 30,000 of the inhabitants of Kansas are suffering for necessary food and clothing, many of whom must inevitably perish during the coming Winter unless they shall receive assistance from abroad.

In view of these facts, the undersigned unite in a call for a public meeting, to be held at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, at 7 P. M., to consider what action shall be taken in the premises.

Wm. C. Bryant, C. A. Dana, C. H. Marshall,
Luther Bradish, Wm. Curtis Noyes, L. B. Wyman,
Wilson G. Hunt, H. J. Raymond, (Rev.) T. F. White,
Hiram Ketchum, Horace Greeley, Francis Hall,
Daniel Drew, Seth B. Hunt, George S. Robbins,
Henry C. Bowen, Edgar Ketchum, J. Watson Webb,
Peter Cooper, Jas. R. Spaulding, Aug. F. Dow,
John F. Williams, Wm. M. Evarts, Young, Schultz
Robert T. Haws, Horace B. Claflin, & Co.,
Charles W. Elliott, David Dudley Field, (Rv.) E. H. Chapin,
W. C. Church, Cyrus W. Field, R. H. McCurdy.

In accordance with the foregoing call, a public meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely. The meeting will be addressed by Daniel Lord, Esq., James T. Brady, Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Rev. Dr. Tyng, and several gentlemen from Kansas.

STEAMBOATS

HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY—Winter Arrangement.—The communication between 3d-av., Harlem, and King's Bridge, on the Harlem River, will be regularly kept up, ice permitting, throughout the Winter. The Company's steamer EMILY will run as follows:

LEAVE HARLEM.
6:30, 9, 10:30 and 12 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.
LEAVE 215TH ST., NEAR KING'S BRIDGE.
8:20, 9:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 1, 3:15 and 5 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE NIGHT LINE BY STEAMER TRAVELER will be discontinued after the 13th inst., until further notice.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A PERFECT FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 up to this date, will be sold at less than the value. Address D. Q., Box 290 *Times* Office, up to Thursday, 13th inst.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

expect nothing useful to the harmony of the country from the action of this Committee, I shall guard against its being made to operate to arrest the present action of the Southern States in the progress they are making to secure their equality and rights out of the Union, since they have been unable to secure them in it. In my judgment, a proper respect for the dignity of the South demands that the members of this Committee from the Southern States should all withdraw, and leave the Republican members to meet, consult and submit an ultimatum for the separate consideration of the various delegations from the Southern States. Since, however, this will not be done, I shall act with them, in the hope that no Southern member will so disregard his self-respect as to propose terms to the Northern members. I am of the opinion that our present Constitution is quite ample to secure to the Southern States all rights, State and individual, if honest and faithfully administered in strict accordance with its letter and spirit; and as the conscience of the Republican Party will not allow its provisions to be executed, I do not hope to find any security in any compromise, or in a reconstruction of the Constitution. The only safe guarantee we can rely upon, is in an evidence that fanaticism has been extinguished in the minds of the people of the North, and that a sense of justice has been restored. It has been well said, "our Union rests upon public opinion." Then, if it must live in the affections of the people—but as that has been entirely extinguished—at least, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, I have no hope of maintaining it by compromise or by the use of the sword. Any policy, then, of the now dominant Republican Party which destroys all affection for the Union in the hearts of the people of the Slave States, must and has already destroyed the only cord that can bind the Union. In my judgment, the subject matter referred to this Committee does not properly belong to this House, and should not have originated here. The alarming controversy which now so generally disturbs the popular mind of this great nation, grows out of principles and systems advanced by the dominant party in the Free States of this Union, which, in the estimation of the Slave States, are subversive of the constitutional compact between the States, and directly at war with their safety and material interests. It has thus become a direct issue between the States, and can only be adjusted by them. We cannot do anything in a controversy like this to bind the States, and it is fruitless to try it. The Senators are the representatives of the States, and if any action is had by Congress on this subject it should have originated with them, and not with us. I can but regard this Committee as a tub thrown to the whale to amuse only till the 4th of March, and then arrest the present noble and manly movements of the Southern States, and to provide by that day for their security and safety out of the Union. With these views I take my place on the Committee, for the purpose of preventing it being made a means of deception, by which the public mind is to be misled and misguided, yet intending honestly and patriotically to entertain any fair proposition for adjustment of pending evils which the Republican members may submit.

The House voted, and refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins—95 against 101.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, (Dem.,) lest silence would be construed into consent to serve on the Committee, wished to say, with all deference and good feeling for those who voted against his request, *he would not serve.*

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) asked to be excused from service on the Committee.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought the refusal to excuse gentlemen was extraordinary, after they have made up their minds on mature reflection, and in justice to their respective States that they cannot serve. He was satisfied the Committee did not express the sentiments of the various sections. The representatives of South Carolina will remain here only a few days longer. Why, then, refuse to excuse Mr. Boyce? Is force the mode and manner of instituting measures with a view to restore peace and good feeling in the country?

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, replied he would not use force. He was one of those who refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins; and after the lecture of Mr. Burnett, he felt it his duty to vindicate his vote. Present affairs are big with the fate of the Republic, and discussion on the question was not likely to do any good. He, however, expressed his surprise and mortification that the Republican side of the House had refused to participate in the discussion.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) wished to say his party have not refused to discuss. He would do so at the proper time. He wanted the Committee, of which he was a member, to have a fair hearing.

Mr. Smith resuming, said he expected the opportunity would have been presented of exhibiting the different views of members as a means of influencing and acting on the Committee. He was anxious to see every State participate in the deliberations of the Committee, and hence he could not excuse Mr. Hawkins, because if this were done Florida would be unrepresented.

Mr. Burnett, in explanation, said, this Government is not to be saved by mere eulogies on the Union, but by speedy action.

Mr. Smith resumed: Nobody expected to see force used to compel Mr. Hawkins to serve, or desired to visit him with punishment other than that of mere opinion. If the gentleman is resolved not to serve on the Committee, let him refuse, but not make a request to be excused, with a private determination not to perform his duty.

The House refused to excuse Mr. Boyce by a tie vote.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, having been informed that Mr. Hawkins supposed he had made some insinuations to his prejudice, disclaimed any such intention, and spoke of the uprightness and integrity of the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Hawkins was understood to be satisfied with the explanations.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) asked to be excused from serving on the Committee, because of other duties, which fully employed his time.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought a gentleman who voted against excusing Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Boyce was the last one who should himself request to be excused from serving on the Committee. No more serious or important matter could be proposed to the House than that intrusted to the Committee. He expressed his surprise that a gentleman belonging to the Republican Party, which had aggravated the present affairs, should make such a request.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) had heretofore voted against excusing gentlemen, but inasmuch as no action has been taken in relation to those who refuse, he saw nothing but contempt to the House in forcing them to remain on the Committee.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he had voted to excuse Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Boyce as an act of courtesy. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) has two colleagues, one of whom he desires substituted for himself, and not because he desired to avoid responsibility. He (Stanton) trusted gentlemen would give those on the Republican side the privilege of determining when is the proper time for discussion. Premature debate can do no good, and especially as to irrelevant matters. His own course would be to await the report of the Committee.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, remarked that only one side of the House had been heard from. The silence of the Republicans is indicative of a stern determination to avail themselves of the power they have obtained.

Mr. Stanton resumed. Discussion now could do no practical good, but might result in the usual crimination and recrimination. Therefore he did not desire to participate in debate.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, replied. If the Republicans had met the movement from the Democratic side in a spirit of kindness, it would have had a pleasant and agreeable effect on all sides and the country, all agree.

Mr. Stanton confessed he had very little hope of a successful result from the Committee. He did not see what, in the existing state of things, is to be remedied by legislation. The Republicans have elected the President—a thing which is being done every four years. He did not see in that anything requiring legislation. If amendments to the Constitution were to be proposed, he would be glad to see them. That is the only effectual mode of doing anything.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) appealed to Mr Morrill to withdraw his request to be excused.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Select Committee to employ a clerk at $4 per day, and that the Committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the House, until they shall report or be otherwise discharged.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and a bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire and report whether any Superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian Agents, can be dispensed with, without public detriment.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of Thaddeus Hyatt, asking relief for the people of Kansas.

Mr. Barrett said the suffering was not so great as Mr. Hyatt represented, for he had seen in the newspapers that the people of one part of the Territory had given a ball at two dollars a head. [Laughter.]

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) did not know anything about that, but the President, in his Message, had recommended relief.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected to the petition, but the House referred it to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) made an ineffectual attempt to introduce his Union-loving declaratory resolution.

The question on excusing Mr. Morrill was taken and negatived.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) wished to propose amendments to the Constitution. He was opposed to legislation for expediency.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the States be called to-morrow for bills and resolutions, and that those relative to the State of the Union be referred to the Select Committee.

At 2½ o'clock adjourned.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM VIRGINIA.

HOW MR. BOTTS' SENTIMENTS ARE REGARDED, ETC.

Richmond, Monday, Dec. 10.

The Breckinridge men condemn Mr. Botts severely for too much conservatism.

Mr. Botts informs me that if the Personal Liberty bills are repealed there will be no disunion. This, however, will hardly satisfy the extremists, who seem determined to go out of the Union, no matter what the North concedes.

Gen. Harmon, a Douglas Elector at large for the State, arrived here this evening from Staunton. He says he is opposed to the people holding any more meetings, agitating the country, or misleading the public sentiment of the State. He is willing to trust everything in the hands of the Legislature. His answer to the editors of the *Enquirer* is indorsed by the Conservatives, while it is disliked by the Disunionists.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, speaking on the proposal of the border States to send Commissioners to South Carolina, advising her not to take any hasty action, but to wait, urges her not to wait at all, for if she does she will not go out at all. The *Republican* is as bad as the Charleston *Mercury*.

The pastoral prayer of the venerable Bishop Meade was used in all the Episcopal churches yesterday. It is a prayer to avert the evils which surround us, and for the guidance of the rulers and leaders of the country.

The citizens of Chesterfield, irrespective of party, held a meeting to-day to express the sentiments of the county, and adopted resolutions calling a State Convention. A Vermonter, named Chase, made a fire-eating disunion speech, which created some excitement.

The citizens of Powhatan also held a meeting, and passed a series of conservative resolutions, and did not consider the election of Lincoln just cause for secession.

The Banks on Saturday discounted for well-known firms, paper to the amount of $100,000. This looks as if the Banks were free and easy here, and don't care a straw for the panic.

THE RICHMOND WHIG ON SECESSION, &C.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Ridgway, the *genius loci* of the Richmond *Whig*, has been abroad ever since the day of election, and the *Whig* has refrained from defining its position one way or the other, without the most careful reflection and deliberation. We are all in measure at sea—all in doubt as to the best and safest course to pursue. Such being the case, the *Whig* thinks, we should avoid rash and precipitate committals. Whatever we propose to do, we should adopt the safe and sensible policy of making haste slowly. As the *Whig* is the leading Union conservative paper of the State—in fact, of the South—I give its position nearly in full.

"It is not our purpose at present to enter into any elaboration of our views in reference to the pending crisis, but only to hint at them in a very brief manner. In the first place, then, we are for exhausting all national and honorable expedients for obtaining a redress of Southern grievances in the Union, before taking up our hat and walking out of the Union. To this end we are for a State Convention,—for a Convention of Southern States, and for a general Convention of all the States; and if, through the instrumentality of these various Conventions we cannot effect an adjustment of differences and difficulties, existing between the North and South, then we are in favor, not of secession, but of a separation upon fair and just terms, to be arranged by the aforesaid Convention of all the States. In the terms of a separation, if no adjustment can be had, and separation must come, we shall demand a fair and equitable division of all the property of the United States, including, of course, the South's just proportion of the Army and Navy. If such division of the Army and Navy, and of all the public property of the United States, including likewise the public domain, should be refused us by the Northern States, then we shall be in favor neither of peaceable secession nor of peaceable separation, but of immediate war, and war to the knife, and war to the bitter end. Such is our programme and such our policy in general terms, and such, we trust, will be the programme and policy of Virginia and the people of Virginia, and also of all the Southern States, without exception. As to the thing you call peaceable secession, such secession as South Carolina and other Southern States are now preparing for, we consider it unmanly and cowardly in the highest degree. Instead of involving a demand for a defence of our rights, it is running away from our rights and running away from duty, and running away from responsibility. It is a remedy for nothing; it is alike a base abandonment of our rights and compromise of our honor. And yet our sister States of the extreme South, and many persons in our own and other Border States, seem to consider it a great point gained, and a mighty triumph achieved, if they can only be graciously allowed by the North to peaceably secede, leaving all their valuable rights in the Army and Navy and public property behind them. As for ourselves, we ask no such disgraceful and miserable boon at the hands of the Northern States. We ask of them no boon at all; but we demand of the North, whether we remain in the Union or go out of it, our rights, and all our rights, political or pecuniary, down to the last atom or last farthing. We mean to run away from none of them. We intend to secede from none of them. On the contrary, if it comes to the worst, and separation becomes inevitable, we mean to take all our rights along with us, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. Never—never, will we consent to the peaceable secession of Virginia from the Northern States, unless the Northern States themselves consent to a fair and equitable division of every particle of public property now belonging to the United States. If South Carolina and the other Gulf States are short-sighted and unmanly enough to indulge in the buying of peaceable secession at a sacrifice of the immense rights they possess in the Army and Navy, and public property of the Union, we shall regret to deplore their folly, but we can't help it. As Virginians—proud, courageous and tenacious of every right and interest which belongs to us, we shall certainly not follow their mad-cap, cowardly and disgraceful example, and we indulge the hope that most of our Southern sisters will yet think better of this matter; pause and reflect before they consent to run away from their duty, their rights, and take refuge in the ignominious device of peaceable secession."

In another place the *Whig* says: "If a general wreck must come, we are for Virginia first, last and all the time! and shall pursue what we believe to be her interests, regardless alike of the smiles or frowns of any other State, North or South."

The position of the *Whig* meets with general approbation.

The Petersburgh *Express* says that Seward's programme telegraphed from Washington, is a stupendous, unmitigated fabrication, without semblance to practicability, and wofully deficient in common sense.

The demand for Northern checks has increased. The brokers' rates have advanced to 7 and 8 per cent, on New-York; 6 per cent. on Philadelphia, and 5 per cent. on Baltimore.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

ACTIVITY AT THE FORTIFICATIONS, &C.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Four hundred men are said to be engaged in strengthening the fortifications at Fort Sumpter. The heavy guns are being rapidly placed in position. Castle Pinckney is being put in order.

The activity at all the harbor forts is viewed with suspicion here.

Attorney-General Black's letter has counteracted in a great measure the impression of peaceable separation produced by the President's Message.

Strangers are not admitted into Fort Moultrie unless known by some officer. The work is conducted so quietly that few here are fully aware of its extent.

Midshipman F. M. Thomas, of South Carolina, has resigned from the Annapolis Naval Academy and returned home.

The people here are very anxious about the result of the Governor's election. The Legislature balloted twice to-day, ineffectually. The leading candidates were Pickens, Johnson, Rhett and Jamison. A choice will probably be made to-morrow.

FROM GEORGIA.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE SECESSIONISTS—RESIGNATION OF SENATOR CLAY.

Columbus, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

I have recently traveled through all the principal cities of Georgia, and find the disunion feeling everywhere overwhelmingly in the ascendant.

Efforts are being made by leading men in the Cotton States to obtain agreement on the following programme:

1. Each cotton State is to secede immediately upon the assembling of their several Conventions.

2. They are then to confer the powers withdrawn from the Federal Government upon their respective Legislatures, and said powers are to be assumed by said Legislatures upon a day fixed by agreement between the States.

3. The third day of March will be the day agreed upon, if the seceding States consent to this arrangement.

Senator Clay, of Alabama, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect on the 4th of March, provided Alabama does not secede. He is now in Louisiana, in such a state of health that it is feared he may never return.

A mass meeting was held in this city to-day and delegates nominated to the State Convention. They will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Columbus has hitherto been decidedly ultra in its Unionism.

MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

Baton Rouge, Monday, Dec. 10.

The extra session of the Louisiana Legislature commenced to-day. The Governor's Message was delivered. He exhorts calmness and deliberation. He says the election of Mr. Lincoln shows that the Northern mind is poisoned against the South; that the wise counsels of our fathers are forgotten, and the fraternal remonstrances of the South are disregarded. He recommends a Convention, and says that Louisiana ought not to refuse to met her sister Slaveholding States in council, to demand of the North the repeal of her obnoxious legislation, and guarantees against future similar measures. He says these questions should be met before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, because the self-respect and honor of the State does not comport with her remaining under a Black Republican President.

A resolution recommends the erection of a Military Board, and asks an appropriation of half a million for the purchase of arms for volunteer companies.

The members are not disposed to act hastily, but they are in favor of preparing for any emergency.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION BETWEEN OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Gov. Magoffin has ordered a motion on the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus* against Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, growing out of the latter's refusal to surrender "Sago" upon Magoffin's requisition. If the requisition fails, other steps will be immediately taken.

A UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Mayor Henry has issued a proclamation fixing noon, Thursday, for a Union meeting. Bishop Potter will open the proceedings with a prayer for the preservation of the Union.

PROCLAMATION.

Citizens of Philadelphia: At a time when the continuance of our National Union is in peril, and the breaking up of our Confederacy appears to be imminent, it is proper that a loyal people, casting off the spirit of party, should in a special manner avow their unfailing devotion to the Union and their abiding fidelity to its Constitution and laws.

To this end, by advice of the Councils of Philadelphia, I earnestly invite you, laying aside your several callings, to assemble at the State House, at noon of Thursday next, that with an honest sense of your responsibility as American citizens, you may counsel together to avert the danger which threatens our country; and that, relying upon the favor of Almighty God, you may seek to perpetuate for yourselves and your children the blessings of constitutional liberty.

{ L. S. } Given under my hand and the seal of the City of Philadelphia, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1860.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

The Navy and Secession.

Indications are now apparent in the Navy that, in case of secession, many Southern Officers will resign. The South Carolinians lead in the determination. At present there are no important posts occupied by Southern men, save one—the Flag Officer of the East India Squadron being a native of South Carolina. A Kentuckian also commands a fleet. The Navy-yards have no Southern Commandant, except Commodore Armstrong of Pensacola, who was born in Kentucky. The general feeling among officers is for the Union; but the Southerners say they would hate to serve "a foreign State," and that secession involves their retirement.

We have endeavored to ascertain whether there is any truth in the rumor about the steam-gunboat *Crusader* being ordered from Pensacola to Charleston, in view of the existing state of political affairs; but the Naval Officers only know that such a report emanated from the vessel, and cannot vouch for its accuracy.

The Slave-Trade.

THE SLAVE-BARK CORA'S OFFICERS ARRAIGNED.

John Wilson, second mate, and Hans Olsen, third mate, of the bark *Cora*, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Morell for examination upon the charge of voluntarily serving on board of a slaver. The first mate, Morgan Fredericks, escaped from custody on Sunday night, while the vessel was lying at anchor at the Navy-yard.

Judge Roosevelt, United States District Attorney, assisted by Mr. Henry, appeared to prosecute the case on behalf of the Government. The Shipping Articles were first offered in evidence and read, containing a list of the officers, as follows:

John Latham, Master, no birthplace. Morgan Fredericks, first mate, birthplace New-York, age 42, height five feet nine inches, wages $40 per month, $40 advance. John Wilson, second mate, birthplace Pennsylvania, age 30, five feet nine inches, $30 per month, $30 advance. Hans Olsen, third mate, birthplace New-York, age 25, height five feet ten inches, $25 per month, advance $25.

The voyage is described as from the port of New-York to one or more ports on the west coast of Africa, on a freighting or trading voyage, which was not to exceed eight months in duration, to terminate at New-York. Besides the officers named, there are a cook, steward, and ten seamen, all of whom are stated to have been born in the United States except one, the steward, who was born in Italy. The crew list was signed by John Latham, as the captain, and sworn to on the 26th of June, 1860, before John Edwards, Notary, as a true list of the crew, with their birth and residence. It was also duly certified by the notary.

The District Attorney suggested that the prisoners should now be questioned as to whether they had any counsel, when Mr. Donohue appeared and stated that he had been spoken to by the friends of the prisoners to appear for them, but he had not had the opportunity, as yet, of communicating with them. He asked for an adjournment to enable him to consult with his clients, which was agreed to, and the case was accordingly adjourned to Friday next at 12 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."

Skates! Skates! Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) in boundless variety, and suited to all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor Skates.

Conover & Walker, Hardware Dealers, 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets. Out-of-town orders attended to carefully.

[Advertisement.]

Medical.—The undersigned, pupil of Ricord, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon, of Paris, and of Professors Carnochan and V. Mott, of this City, treats successfully Nervous Debility and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-street. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. Hammond, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE!!!

$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE IN THE NORTH!

WHAT HERRING'S SAFES ARE DOING!

Dundee, Yates County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gentlemen: The Safe in the great fire here on the 27th was the same one you sold me two years ago. It was the $60 size, and is now owned by Fred. Smith, jeweler. It was in a three-story brick building, in the hottest part of the fire, and was in the fire twelve hours. When they got it out he was much excited, and poured water on it for a long time to cool it. When cooled off, it was cut open by a blacksmith, as the Safe was so much heated it could not be unlocked with the key, and he found his jewelry all safe—watches all ticking, and bank-bills all right. I have a $5 bill in my pocket that was in the Safe at the time. The brass knob of the door was melted off; some of the jewelry was slightly damaged by steam, but this, I think, was caused by the water thrown on the Safe to cool it.

Yours, truly,
D. E. BEDELL.

FIRE IN THE SOUTH!

HERRING'S SAFES WILL SAVE THEM!

Albany, Geo., Dec. 3, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: I have been using one of your Patent Safes, which was purchased by Mr. Crummey some three years ago. The Safe has recently passed through a large fire here. The fire was so hot that it burnt off one of the handles. The lock could not be unlocked with the key, so we were obliged to cut the door to pieces in order to get inside. On opening the Safe all the money and papers were safe. The covers to the books melted off, but the writing and figures were all plain and good as before the fire.

Will the Safe, if repaired, be good for another fire?

Yours, respectfully,
L. C. SHAW.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes—the most reliable security from fire now known—can be purchased only of

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Those wishing to present to their friends their Photographs for a Holiday Present, could not get a more suitable or finely finished style of portraiture than the Ivorytypes made by

J. Gurney & Son, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Asthma Positively Cured.—Dr. Holloway unreservedly guarantees that his Pills and Ointment will cure with certainty, if used according to the plain directions set forth in his pamphlet, Asthma, Bronchitis, difficult breathing, old Coughs, &c.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales; the market is irregular, at 9¼c.@9⅝c. for Middling Uplands. The sales for the past three days have been 21,000 bales; receipts same time, 35,000, against 40,500 the same time last year. Receipts less than last year, 108,500 bales. Decreased receipts at all Southern ports, 291,000 bales. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 4½c.@5¼c. Molasses, 19c.@22c. Coffee dull; Rio, 10c.@10⅝c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d. Exchange on London, 94@95½.; on New-York, ¼@¾ discount.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Flour—prices irregular—accurate quotations cannot be given. Whisky—declined to 13½c. Hogs dull, and offered freely at $5, but buyers demand a reduction; sales were made of 900 at $4 62@$5. Receipts of the week, 36,000. Mess Pork at $14 00, Bulk and Shoulders 6¾c., Green Meats 4c.@5¾c.@6c. Lard not salable over 8¾c. Money market unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York 1½ ₩ cent. premium.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Flour firmer; sales Ohio at $4 62½, an advance of 12½c.; Howard-street held at the same price; City Mills, $4 50. Wheat advanced 3c.; Red, $1 18; White, $1 25@$1 45. Corn advanced 3c.@5c.; sales White at 48c.@53c.; Yellow, at 61c.@66c. Provisions dull, and nominal rates. Coffee dull, at 13c.@14c. Whisky steady, at 17¾c.@17½c.

Mobile, Monday, Dec. 10.

Cotton market unsettled and declining; sales 3,000 bales at 9¼c.@9½c. for middling.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The Weekly Bank Statement shows the following footings:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	61,870,700
Specie	3,532,700
Due from other Banks	7,723,000
Due to other Banks	7,684,000
Deposits	17,177,000
Circulation	7,245,100

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Stocks firmer. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86½; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35. Sight Exchange, ¼@1½ ₩ cent. premium.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.—Charles Vogel, Geo. Barratta, W. L. English, Wm. Burbage, F. H. Perkins and wife, Mrs. C. McBride, Geo. Hisserich, lady and child, Miss L. Staeb, J. A. Sewell and lady, Mrs. McEvoy and child, Wm. P. Forrest, Henry Watts, Henry Martin and wife, Geo. Lindsay, Mrs. Wm. P. Ayres, Mrs. Wm. H. Gray and child, Miss Gray, and 5 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—E. K. O'Brien, James Ayres, S. C. Smith, W. Stewart, G. Green, C. Weymouth, H. H. Pritchard, J. Rice, H. Campbell, S. Tubonare, F. Kane, Lucien H. West, W. Lewis, J. Mack, Geo. Holman, J. Vance, T. J. Southworth, J. Tenny, W. F. Curtis, Capt. Lane, S. S. Cumming, G. A. Fletcher, F. Deming, Geo. W. Dayton, M. B. Simons, A. Bassett, Mrs. M. Gordon, H. B. Moore, E. Fensten, D. F. Williams, V. Meeker and lady, Master A. V. Meeker, and 45 in the steerage.

Dec. 11—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—Mr. J. G. Hart, A. McAllister, Mr. Gray, Mr. Waddell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 15	Sun sets	4 33	Moon sets	6 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 35	Gov. Island	8 24	Hell Gate	9 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heincken; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Karnak, (Br.,) Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; Cahawba, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamer S. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ships Marion, (Br.,) Cameron, Glasgow, Napier, Welchford & Rankin; W. B. Travis, Lincoln, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark O. S. Sayler, Diebert, Camden, J. W. McKee.

Brigs M. Hamilton, Edgerton, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; A. Dunbar, Buck, Darien, Post & Small; Irene, Ray, St. Thomas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Era, Mayo, Boston, J. W. McKee; Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; J. Brophy, Mullin, St. Pierre, Metcalf & Duncan.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br. screw,) Craig, Glasgow Nov. 24, with mdse. and 52 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co. Nov. 28, no lat. or lon., passed Br. bark Acorn, bound E. Dec. 9, 11 A. M., 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Glasgow, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Charles, (Brem.,) Deik, Rotterdam Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling.

Ship Twilight, (of Mystic,) Gates, Rotterdam 29 ds., with lead, &c., to master.

Ship Jas. W. Fannin, Briggs, Galveston 16 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Adjuster, Fickmers, Rotterdam 38 ds., with mdse. to Funke & Meincke. Have been within 250 miles of New-York for the last 10 ds., with heavy westerly winds.

Bark Honduras, Bates, Belize, Hon., Nov. 23, with hides, &c., to F. Alexandre. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Chilton, (of Portland,) Roby, Havana, via Charleston 10 ds., with molasses to J. W. Delano.

Bark John Wesley, (of Castine,) Wright, Bordeaux Oct. 25, with brandies, &c., to E. C. De Ruyter & Co.

Bark Kalmia, (Br., of Sunderland,) Leighton, Sunderland 56 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark George, (new, of Boston,) Ray, Willbridge 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Los Amigos, (Br.,) Brownlow, Kingston, Jam., Nov. 7, with coffee, pimento, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Brig West, Applegit, Galveston 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Brig Windward, Ginn, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Brig Martha Jane, (Br.,) Corbitt, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Samuel French, Parritt, Eastport 5 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye.

Brig Forrest, Foster, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Eurus, Parsons, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wells, (of Greenport,) Wells, Jacmel 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co. For the first 11 ds. had nothing but calms and northers; made but 300 miles during that time. Has been northward of the Gulf four times, and was driven back by heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Pierson, Charleston 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Will-o-the-Wisp, (Br.,) Hunt, St. Kitts Nov. 24, with [illegible] to McCall & Frith. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Seven Brothers, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Telford, Grand Cay, T. I., Nov. 28, with salt to order.

Schr. [illegible], Plymouth, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. J. J. Fish, ——, St. George, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Madona, Burch, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Gifford, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Plandome, Brown, Savannah 6 ds., with timber to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Schr. Tigress, (Br.,) Shaw, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Catharine Beal, Flowers, Belfast 6 ds., with pickets to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Elmira T., Briggs, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Frances St. John, Doyle, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Eastern Light, (Br.,) McCullock, Maitland, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Corinthian, Small, Rockland, with fish for Baltimore.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Romp, Moore, Calais 12 ds., with laths.

Schr. Melbourne, Hunt, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, ——, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Breckner, Fall River, with mdse.

Schr. J. Porter, Yates, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saugatuck, Allen, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Northern Light, Yates, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. N. Holmes, Holmes, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Orient, Davis, Fall River, with mdse.

Schr. Angelo, McFarlane, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Williams, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—Brigs Jessie Rhynas, ——; Time, ——; also 2 barks, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall. Ship Silas Greenman, for New-Orleans. Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) for Bermuda.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 11—Arr. bark Nimrod, (Br.,) New-Bedford, to load for Liverpool; War Eagle, Port-au-Prince. Below, brig D. B. Doane, from Matanzas. At Port-au-Prince, no date, brig Isabella, for New-York, ldg., to sail soon; schr. Hathaway, from Barbados.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11—The U. S. Mail steamship Augusta arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning; all well.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Arr. ship Dolphin, Penang; bark Undine, New-Orleans. Below, ship Sunbeam, from Valparaiso.

HAMPTON ROADS, Dec. 10.—Arr. ship Buena Vista, from Baker's Island.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11—Arr. ships Columbia and Solferino, Boston; Pequot, Havre; Ocean Monarch and Marcia C. Day, Liverpool; Tiger, Boothbay; Laone, Rio Janeiro; Anna Delius, Bremerhaven.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Ann E. Glover, from Savannah, is consigned to Wallace, Sherwood & Co., not Wm. B. Scranton, as in this morning's edition.

For California.—Among the vessels now at the berth for San Francisco, is the ship Sea Nymph, Harding, Commander, a sharp clipper, to sail Dec. 20, from Pier No. 15 East River, in W. T. Coleman & Co.'s Line.

Spoken, &c.

E. F. Sanderson—brig, for Matanzas, Dec. 2, lat. 32.

Francis Secor—bark, strg. E., was passed, Dec. 7, lat. 39 13, lon. 70 30.

Ines—bark, bound N., Dec. 1, in Crooked Island Passage.

Manchester—ship, hence for Liverpool, Nov. 10, lat. 41 26, lon. 40 03.

Nathaniel P. Banks—schr., of Gloucester, bound S., Dec. 10, 25 miles S. E. from Barnegat.

Sunbeam—ship, from Valparaiso for Boston, 80 ds. out, Dec. 7, lat. 42 03, lon. 70 03.

Village Belle—ship, of New-Bedford, bound E., Nov. 12, lat. 41 37, lon. 47 48.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Nov. 21, schrs. Georgiana, arr. same day from New-York; Harriet, Cloud, from do.; Julia Hall, of Provincetown, from Boston, all disch.

At Grand Cay, T. I., Nov. 28, bark Cordelia, from Philadelphia, just arrived.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.

TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends, can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old established place of business,

No. 86 South-st.,
New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do plain cooking in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference for capacity and character, may apply from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, or 7 to 8 in the evening, at No. 21 West 30th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; no objection to help with chamber-work; understands dressmaking. Call at No. 177 East 34th-st., front room, fourth floor.

DOG LOST—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BLACK gray-and-tan Scotch terrier slut, white fore feet, weight four pounds. Five dollars will be paid for its delivery at No. 324 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtile power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ Over-excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Facts worth Knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Great Discovery.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

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CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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